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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Debts Worry, Pound Tumbles

France Ties Up With Soviet

Persia Cancels on Anglo Oil

World Honors Louisa Alcott

Syria Drops 4 to 1 Wives

AS BRITAIN works on its new war debts note to the United States and contemplates a payment on Dec. 15, the British pound falls to $3.14⅝, a new low figure. The financial editor of the London Times says Britain has sufficient gold on hand to make the full $95,555,000 payment, if that should be necessary. The French attitude changes, and there is now little talk in Paris of a default. Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, slated for chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, in a radio speech, argues for ultimate debt revision and analyzes alternate methods of paying. He sees America drawing on the debtors for commodities and raw materials as needed. Senator Harrison represents something important to the debts—He voices the softening sentiment of the Democratic majority.

¶ France signs a nonaggression pact with Soviet Russia. A conciliation commission is to settle all differences. The effect is far-reaching, for a new era of political and diplomatic, as well as commercial, relations is begun. Although ratification must be made by the Chamber and Senate, negotiation of trade agreements begins immediately. The French press voices only one misgiving—How much faith can be placed in the word of a Communist régime?

¶ Persia unexpectedly cancels the vast concessions of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. All but five northern provinces of Persia are covered in the concessions, under which about 6,000,000 tons of oil is annually produced in normal times. The British Government holds more than half the £13,425,000 common stock of the company, in order to assure fuel for its navy and commercial ships on the route to India. Teheran celebrates removal of "the last foothold of foreigners" on Persian soil, but London claims nothing in the contract, which was to run until 1961, provides for cancellation—Diplomacy will have to settle a delicate situation in the Near East.

¶ President Rodriguez asks the Mexican Congress to place the electric power industry under federal control. This would put the industry on the same basis as mining and oil production. The legislation would affect British, Canadian and American companies, most of which operate as Mexican subsidiaries. In some of the Mexican states, where all foreign-owned enterprises are regarded with suspicion, various "cinch" laws have been passed. The Federal Government is expected to protect fair play—It can.

¶ Concord, Mass., and the world celebrate feelingly the one hundredth anniversary of Louisa May Alcott. Foreign countries pay tender tributes; they have her books in their tongues. In 64 years "Little Women's" original publishers alone have put out more than 1,500,000 copies of it. Louisa May Alcott wrote this book to earn money to help her mother. She wrote of the joys and sorrows of her own family. Mother was made comfortable; the daughter famous. The book still heads children's lists. For adults as well as youngsters its appeal is deathless and eternal. The reason is plain—"Little Women" makes human beings feel the heartbeat of their own lives.

¶ The Panama Canal struggles with a flood in the Chagres River, due to abnormal rains. The river, reaching 25 feet above normal, sends 200,000 cubic feet of water a second roaring through the spillways of Gatun Dam. For the first time in canal history 13 of the 14 emergency gates are thrown open. The flood passes through Gailliard Cut without a landslide and without damage to the Panama Railroad tracks. Work on the new $15,000,000 Madden Dam is set back two weeks. Upkeep of the canal costs much money and concern—But the Big Ditch is every year worth many times what it costs.

¶ The Borah Senate Committee hears formal presentation of the case for the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway. Many questions will be brought up. How would the railroads be affected, for instance? And behind that, more questions—Do railroad losses fall back upon the beneficiaries of insurance companies holding rail bonds?

¶ Syria stirs with ambition to be an independent state. It would follow neighboring Irak into the League of Nations, and France indicates that it is prepared to relinquish its mandate whenever the time is shown to be ripe. France will not have as simple a time as Britain had with Irak, there being no single authority comparable to King Feisal. The Syrians are mainly Muhammadans. Under their religious law the male citizen may take four wives, but the law has fallen into disuse—Imagine anybody, in these days, arguing that five can live as cheaply as one.

Chinese to Issue Book of Etiquette

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nanking

THE Chinese Government has decided to issue an official book of etiquette to guide the people during these days of sweeping changes in the social system.

The Ministry of the Interior has taken the matter in hand, and several leading officials of the Ministry are giving it their attention.

An official of the Ministry explained: "The inrush of modernism has swept away many established Chinese social customs. Hybrid innovations have replaced them. There is no longer an approved 'right way' for doing anything.

"We propose, therefore, to standardize all important rituals, and to set rules for even the most ordinary salutations. We are sure the people will appreciate guidance in such matters."

Chicago Mayor Supports Move To Slash Taxes

Officials Join Citizens to Get Tax Reduction of $90,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 29—A radical reduction in local governmental expenditures for 1933—probably as much as 31 per cent—was brought into prospect after governmental officials had conferred with members of the Citizens' Committee on Public Expenditures yesterday.

After studying the local financial problem for some months, the Citizens' Committee, headed by Mr. Fred W. Sargent, railroad president, has decided that the sum total of governmental expenditures for Cook County, which includes Chicago, cannot be over $200,000,000 for 1933. This is approximately 31 per cent lower than the last county tax levy of $290,000,000.

At the conference yesterday Mr. Sargent put this matter up to the officials, Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago, Mr. Emmett Whealan, president of the County Board, and Mr. Lewis E. Myers, president of the Board of Education. After several hours' discussion, Mr. Sargent issued the brief announcement that these three officials gave "their unqualified assurance that they would go the entire length possible in order to reduce all expenditures so as to live within this estimate."

If the total of all local budgets is kept within the $200,000,000 figured, Mr. Sargent explained, the county, city, and Board of Education, together with the Sanitary District and three major park systems, would have a maximum of $120,000,000 to spend. Out of the remainder, $80,000,000 would have to be set aside for bond retirement, and the remaining $20,000,000 would be available for the smaller governmental units.

Indiana Shaves Tax Income by $42,545,086

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 29—Reduction of tax rates in each of Indiana's 92 counties will result in a saving next year of $42,545,086, it was estimated here today. The 1591 taxing units not only have reduced assessments on real and personal property 21 per cent, but have decreased total taxes payable in 1933 by 30.3 per cent.

Direct taxes on real and personal property for 1933 as now estimated will be $97,524,506.

Last summer a special session of the Legislature enacted a law limiting total tax rates to $1.50 per $100 assessed taxable property, considered one of the most drastic pieces of legislation ever enacted in Indiana. It meant that state, county, municipal, township and school taxes must be kept within the new limit where formerly they had totaled three times that much.

Beacons to Light 2700-Mile Air Route

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 29—On the high peaks of the Alleghanies, the Rockies, the Wasatch and the Sierra ranges, lighthouse keepers for the airways are marooning themselves. They have laid in supplies of food, clothing, fuel and equipment to maintain the beacon lights this winter over the 2700-mile air span between New York, Chicago and the Pacific coast.

Some of these lighthouse keepers will be out of contact with the world for months. The coast-to-coast mail and passenger planes in flight will be their only visitors. They will have only a waving acquaintance with the pilots and passengers whose faces they may never get to know.

The Department of Commerce airways lighthouse keeper must be a weather observer, an airport operator, a radio mechanic and occasionally a host to wayfarers of the air. Every hour he sends a weather report to the nearest terminal and his teletypewriter registers the passage of planes. The long chain of 2,000,000-candlepower beacons, spaced two miles apart, and the lighted emergency fields every 30 to 50 miles, guide the pilots of multi-motored liners, flying 1200 miles between dusk and dawn, on the 27-hour trip across the continent.

Club Women Are Challenged To Purify New York Politics

There Are 600,000 Who Talk About Good Government, Exposition Head Says, Who Could Get It If They Would March on City Hall

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—The women of New York City could correct bad government conditions if they would march on City Hall, said Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, yesterday, at the opening of the eleventh annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries.

There are 600,000 club women in the city who talk about good government, added Mrs. Richardson. If they would join the march they would get it. There are 1,000,000 women who go to church and pray for good government. If they would march they would get it.

Mrs. Richardson challenged the women with trying to vote for Mayor McKee "without knowing how to write his name on the ballots," and she added:

"I am tired of going to club meetings and hearing about the Communists from Russia who are active in the United States when what is responsible for Communism in this country is bad government and the greed of business men."

The varied interests of women were presented under Mrs. Oliver Harriman's chairmanship at the show last evening, Mrs. Alma Gluck Zimbalist on leadership, urging the women to support Mayor McKee in some future election, Miss Ruth St. Denis speaking on courage, and Mrs. Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff on inspiration.

There is not one commercial concern in the exposition. Whereas in previous years business institutions willing to feature a woman executive have been admitted, this year the show is given entirely to be of immediate assistance to women in business and in organizations.

With Mrs. Richardson and a staff from the Woman's Home Companion in charge, a "little town hall" has been set up in one room where there are exhibitions from half a dozen women's organizations interested in peace, education and welfare. There every afternoon this week a program will be given.

Other women's magazines are uniting in a daily fashion show. And the afternoon and evening auctions of belongings of unemployed women bid fair to be large events, the auctioneers being prominent men and women. Yesterday Rudy Vallee, Lowell Thomas, and "Uncle Bob"

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ROOSEVELT SETS PLUM-DISH UPON PARTY'S BUFFET

Gives Leaders Power to Plan Jobs for Faithful Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 29—President-Elect Roosevelt today took the curb off the eagerness of his Congressional leaders to assume power and permitted them to mature plans for fulfilling party pledges during the short session of Congress. These leaders, previously standing at attention until the President-Elect's views were known, now have authority to proceed with immediate plans.

Backed by the assurance that at least two progressive Republicans in the Senate will support the party's legislative program, arrangements were immediately made for drafting Democratic farm relief and beer bills and for pushing them during the short session.

Formal organization is to be left in the hands of the Republicans who still have a nominal majority of one, but unofficial committees are to be set up to draft party legislation which they hope to force through with the aid of their progressive Republican sympathizers.

Governor Roosevelt also authorized them to make use of their power to hold up all nominations now before the Senate, or to come from President Hoover before March 4, in order that the jobs may go to Democrats when the new Administration takes office. Exceptions are to be made only in a few cases such as confirmation of Cabinet appointments which automatically end with the President's term of office and the nomination of Mr. Charles R. Crisp of Georgia, a Democrat, to the Tariff Commission.

Decision to pursue an aggressive legislative program in Congress even before they take over control of the Government completes the general outline of policy to be followed by the Democratic Party during the coming months.

On the other hand they are going to leave all problems, such as war debts which have originated during the Hoover Administration, strictly alone until the time when inauguration day places responsibility on their shoulders.

In the meantime, they are planning to fulfill campaign promises, with the hope that the two most important, farm relief, and beer, can be enacted before March 4, thereby making possible a legislative breathing spell.

Governor Roosevelt loosed the curb on his congressional leaders after a conference yesterday with Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, party leader in the Senate, and with Mr. James T. Farley, Democratic national chairman.

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THINGS PRESENT

When a car has covered 50,000 miles some of us assume it is getting ready for a trading off; but the Graf Zeppelin has covered 800,000 kilometers—and is still going strong. Read about its record in "Notes From German Cities" on the Editorial page.

Our readers share some interesting bits today in "My Garden Hobby" on the Home Building and Gardens page.

Teachers are urged to bring "Turn Tables on Their Parents" on the Educational page to the attention of their pupils. And parents should not lay aside this paper without reading the second letter in the Parent column.

Waddles, the only quack on our staff, is with us again today, brightening his corner on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Wednesday brings the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page and the Aviation column.

The Hymnal Notes tomorrow will provide an interesting glimpse into the life of Martin Luther.

HOME LOAN BANK HANDICAPPED BY 'LEGAL RED TAPE'

Fort Says Several Weeks Needed Before Actual Loaning Begins

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 — Legal red tape and not a split in the Federal Home Loan Bank board is preventing the home owner from receiving the immediate benefits that were promised in preelection days to be received as soon as the new system was in operation.

Although the banks have been open for six weeks, the board has authorized only one member to actually make loans to home owners. This firm is in the Pittsburgh (Penna.) district. Mr. Franklin W. Fort, chairman of the board, did not know whether the company had actually passed any money on to home owners. It would probably take several weeks for a company to begin loaning money after its line of credit is approved by the board.

The board, Mr. Fort announced

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Enrichment of Cinema Art Offered in Sound Recording

Revolutionary achievements in applying sound reproduction to religion, education and the fine arts are discussed in three articles, of which this is the second.

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite a relatively inadequate use of the tools at hand by the motion picture producers as shown by current releases, the research laboratories still pour better and better things into their laps. Thus the wide range sound recording and reproduction discussed in the previous article in this series comes with a new set of tonal brushes to the cinema art.

Once the novelty of talking pictures wore off, the listener and viewer began to see that there was much to be done in quality improvement. More volume only meant more noise. Distortion had been rampant, particularly when music was played. A piano has sounded like the tinkle of an ordinary phonograph enlarged into a sound "close-up" that only accentuated the defects.

The original idea in talking pictures was fraught with great possibilities. With true sound reproduction, the smallest city was supposed to have the musical opportunities of the audiences in the big centers. While what the laboratories produced did approximate this to quite a degree, when the recordings got into commercial hands and into the often poorly maintained sound equipment of many theaters, the result was pretty bad.

The sound-picture subsidiary of the Western Electric Company was organized as Electric Research Products, Inc., known in the industry as "Erpi." The best in sound reproducing apparatus was distributed through this concern. In an effort to maintain quality a special service organization was set up so that equipment in theaters could be kept up to a high standard.

At the same time back in the Bell Laboratories, the research and development organization of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, working along the methodical lines of research which have brought the telephone art to such an advanced stage, the work of producing technical equipment which would meet the original concept of talking pictures was under way. Today wide range recording brings the fruit of this research into the talkie field.

Now the talking picture's greatest drawback has been solved. The new sound equipment can be installed in the best of existing theaters without change of amplifiers, with merely the installation of new record pickups and new loudspeakers. No single speaker could possibly reproduce the wide range from 50 to 10,000 cycles recorded on the new records. So two types of speakers are used. One is a large dynamic of the somewhat conventional type, capable of reproducing from 50 to 3000 cycles. The other is a very unconventional type of dynamic with tightly stretched diaphragm and small horn with but a two-inch opening, which goes from 2500 to 12,000 cycles. The sound from the amplifier is divided by a filter which sends the low impulses to the low speakers and the high impulses to the high one. Without this the heavy bass note surges would get into the high speaker and wreck its delicate adjustment.

With this equipment and the new

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

TAXING OF LAND NOW EXEMPT IS URGED BY LONG

Tax Head Thinks It Would Lead to Developing of Poorer Districts

By taxing land to be acquired by now exempt institutions, Mr. Henry F. Long, state commissioner of taxation and corporations, proposes to make this kind of property yield a revenue to Massachusetts through its development of poor areas.

Predicating his plan on the supposition that a tax on future land purchased by churches, schools and charitable institutions would lead to the development of less valuable areas, he declared this enhancement of surrounding property would in part compensate the State for exemptions. This tax would, he said, place no serious burden on social organizations.

Exempted institutions now take the best locations in municipalities, he continued. If there were a tax on the land, the less developed areas might be sought, with the result that values would rise more evenly. The city would have available its best areas for revenue while the otherwise profitless sections would be made to yield an income.

Mr. Long defended exemptions. Churches, schools and charity institutions fulfill, he said, a function the Government would have to provide if private interests did not. The only demand is, he declared, that there shall be a balance maintained between the exempted property and the ability of the State to support it. In general these social institutions deserve the immunity they enjoy. The nonretroactive land tax is proposed as a means of assuring the desirable balance.

It often happens, he said, that exempted institutions attract allied interests that more than offset any exemption of property in a section.

The burden of exemption falls heaviest in educational towns where a large proportion of the best property is usurped by colleges and schools, he said. Mr. James J. Casey, Cambridge assessor, points out that the exempted real estate property alone of that municipality is $64,000,000 for 1932 or practically one-third of the taxable base of $191,000,000 for that year.

In 1922 the value of exempted realty property in Cambridge was $29,000,000 or less than one-half its present amount. The problem appears particularly acute to Mr. Casey when exempted institutions compete with taxed property as is the case between college dormitories and rooming houses and college restaurant concessions.

Mr. Casey suggests that exemption shall apply only to those properties directly fulfilling the purpose for which they were incorporated. That is to say, a professor's house would be taxed, but the classroom would be exempt.

Persia to Cancel Oil Grant In Which Britain Dominates

Action Raises Diplomatic Questions of Major Importance—Ostensible Reason Is Decline of Royalties in Trade Recession

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 29—Grave diplomatic possibilities have been opened by the sudden announcement that the Persian Government has decided to cancel the concession of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government is the largest shareholder.

For some years past negotiations have been in progress between the Persian Government and the company's agents with a view to modification of the terms of the concession. Agreement was nearly reached early this year, but at the last moment a hitch occurred. Recently the company has been expecting fresh proposals from Teheran, but instead came the intimation just received that the concession would be canceled.

According to a statement on behalf of the company the reason for the Persian Government's dissatisfaction is the steady fall in royalties, which have declined heavily during the recent trade recession. On the other hand it has to be remembered that Persia has long had an unsatisfied grievance against Britain arising out of demands for reparation for damage done by British troops on Persian soil during the World War. Moreover, the new Shah is known to be anxious to keep firmer control over Persia's resources than his predecessor.

It is also recalled that another British enterprise, the Imperial Airways, recently failed to come to terms with the Persian Government for renewal of the contract allowing British aircraft to fly over Persian soil en route to India. During the past few months they have been using another route via the southern shores of the Persian Gulf, thus missing Persia altogether.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company holds a concession to prospect for oil over the whole of Persia except five northern provinces bordering on the Caspian Sea. The concession was was granted in 1901 and does not normally terminate until 1961. According to the company there is no clause in the contract which enables the concession to be withdrawn. The oil field at present being exploited is near the shores of the Persian Gulf north of Abadan where the company has a refinery.

MEXICO MOVES FOR CONTROL OF POWER PLANTS

President Rodriguez Asks Congress to Enact Enabling Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 29—President Rodriguez, in a special message to the federal Congress, has asked that body to enact legislation placing the electric power industry, now mainly in British hands, under federal control, and in doing so would place that industry on the same basis as mining and oil production.

Under actual conditions, the President points out that the electric industry is subjected only to state laws which are widely divergent, while under a uniform federal code the nation as a whole would be benefited.

"The increased number of enterprises developing the electric industry," the President informed Congress, "the increase in territory served, the increasing number of applications of that energy and its enormous importance as an indispensable requisite to accelerate the future industrialization of the country, demonstrates the necessity of legislation controlling the production of electricity which will be uniformly coördinated under a single and methodic direction."

The President's move is seen as an act to stifle state legislation, which has greatly confused the electric power industry. Particularly active in passing legislation is the State of Veracruz, which regards all foreign-owned enterprises with suspicion.

This State has been particularly active in passing legislation concerning electric power and during the week, fined the American foreign power subsidiary the equivalent of $45,000 for alleged failure to pay state taxes on power generated within the State, but consumed outside of it.

The proposed legislation will affect foreign power companies as the Mexican Light & Power Company, a Canadian controlled enterprise which generates approximately 60 per cent of the power consumed within the country, and the American foreign power company, Mexican subsidiaries.

FRANCO-SOVIET PACT SUPPORTS NONAGGRESSION

Negotiations for Trade Agreement Expected to Follow at Once

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 29—A treaty of nonaggression between France and Soviet Russia was signed at Paris today, inaugurating a new era in the political, diplomatic and commercial relationships of the two nations.

M. Edouard Herriot, French Prime Minister, and Mr. V. S. Dovgalevsky, Soviet Ambassador, affixed the signatures of their respective governments in a simple ceremony at the Quai d'Orsay. The pact will become effective on being ratified by the French Chamber and Senate.

Official announcement that negotiations for a Franco-Soviet trade agreement will begin immediately accompanied signing of the treaty, which is to be augmented by a convention establishing a permanent conciliation commission to examine all differences arising between the two countries.

The text of the nonaggression treaty is substantially that of one initiated a year ago by representatives of France and Russia but never signed. Briefly its provisions are: Each country undertakes never in any circumstances alone or with other powers to have recourse to war or any form of aggression against the other. If either party is a victim of aggression by a third power, the other promises not to assist the aggressor either directly or indirectly.

France's obligations as a member of the League of Nations are reserved. Each country agrees not to take any action which would exclude the other from full normal participation in its foreign trade. Finally the Soviet Government undertakes "to abstain from any action likely to arouse or favor any agitation or propaganda designed to infringe the territorial integrity of the other party or designed to change by force the political or social régime of any portion of its territory," that is of France or any of its colonies or mandated territories.

The official communiqué announcing conclusion of the treaty recalls that similar nonaggression pacts have been signed by Russia and Poland and that negotiations for a third—between Russia and Roumania—had been so far unsuccessful. However, the French Government has obtained an undertaking from the Soviets not to resort to force in seeking solution of any dispute with Roumania, and in view of this the Roumanian Government has signified its full approval of the Franco-Soviet pact.

The French press generally approves the treaty, though with the reservation that it remains to be seen how much faith can be safely placed in the word of a Communist régime. It is frankly stated that the real importance of the pact for France is twofold: First, it opens up possibilities of trade with Russia, probably under some system of state guarantee of credit; second, it lessens the possibilities of any German-Soviet collaboration directed against France.

The chief criticisms which the press levels against the pact are the absence of any clear definition of an aggressor and lack of any real assurance that Communist agitation will be lessened by the Soviet Government's promises.

Acting Mayor McKee as 'Homeless Man' Visits Lodgings in Lower Social Strata

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee, who had an engagement with a group of bankers for this afternoon, prepared for it by a night dip into the lower social strata.

Mr. McKee, who planned to ask for loans so the city can continue what he said is a $5,000,000-a-month expenditure for the destitute, appeared at the wind-swept Battery—Manhattan's southern tip—last night.

Pulling his hat down over his eyes and his overcoat collar up to shut out the cold, he walked up to Annex No. 2 of the municipal lodging house, where 1941 homeless men slept in a deserted ferry house.

The assistant superintendent touched his hat, flustered.

"Good evening, Mr. McKee."

"I have no place to go," the Mayor said to the bewildered official. "Take care of me."

The official stared.

"Take me through as if I were a fellow looking for a night's lodging," said Mr. McKee.

The official took him in, handed him a registration card, showed him the big drum kettles (spotlessly clean) in which stew "made of six different kinds of vegetables" is cooked. He told how the clothing is tagged, how nightgowns are provided.

Then he took him into the big dormitories, where cots stretched away into semidarkness, relieved by a feeble red light here and there. The sound of breathing filled the place, even an occasional snore.

"The ventilation is terrible in here," he said, his only adverse comment.

"We have lots of steady visitors, especially the last three months," said the official.

The Mayor, congratulating him on the condition of the lodging house, went next to the Gold Dust Lodge, water-front place where the Salvation Army takes care of homeless folk. He said he found splendid conditions there, too.

At the Municipal Lodging House, main branch, an official said there had been a great decrease in the number of skilled mechanics and young men who apply.

"To me," he said, "it is a sign that the worst is over."

The bankers, newspapers indicate, are willing to lend the city money for the December unemployment needs. They and Mr. McKee and others have been advising economy in other lines. Yesterday Alderman Francis D. McGarry suggested a 10 per cent tax on salaries of all city employees.

CORNELL BUYS FAMOUS RANCH

ROSWELL, N. M., Nov. 29 (AP)—Cornell University has purchased the properties of the South Spring Ranch and Cattle Company owned by H. J. and Percy Hagerman, it was announced recently. The property embraces the famous South Spring Ranch, first settled by John Chisum about 1860. Later it was the home of "Billy the Kid," New Mexico outlaw.

Washington Honored By 30,000,000 Trees

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, said Nov. 25 that registrations of trees planted during the bicentennial in honor of George Washington had passed the 30,000,000 mark.

Mr. Pack said that registrations would continue for the time being, despite the conclusion of the bicentennial period yesterday.

ROAD OPENS FOR PAYING DEC. 15 DEBT

Tension Eases in Europe and Washington Is More Tractable

COMPROMISE PLAN IS NOW EXPECTED

France Indicates Wish Not to Endanger Friendly Relations With United States

Washington evidences a more liberal attitude toward the Dec. 15 debt payment and is waiting the arrival of the new British note giving fuller details of the need for delay.

Senator Pat Harrison sets forth a plan for accepting payment in kind which is being freely discussed in Washington.

Paris also is showing a more friendly attitude, and is eager that Franco-American relations shall not become strained over any debt discussion. It is indicated that some compromise plan will be offered which can find acceptance by the French Chamber of Deputies. It is almost certain that France will not default.

The British pound today hit a new low of $3.15¼, the lowest rate in history. Other European currencies were off, the reason being laid to the debt negotiations with the United States.

The debt attitude of the Italian Government, a dispatch from Rome says, will be determined by the result of the Anglo-American negotiations. The head of a national business association there declared that full cancellation was due the European powers.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 — The American Government is ready for the next step in the interally debt discussion. And that next step, once the British note arrives, explaining more fully its need for liberal treatment, will be a more generous examination of the position by Administration and Congress alike than took place when the first note arrived more than two weeks ago.

The evolving situation has produced a change in Congressional opinion which as yet has not particularly altered outward opposition, but has caused a powerful sentiment for ultimate revision of the debts.

The latest indication of change came last night in a nation-wide radiocast speech by Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi, slated to be chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. In a stout defense of the "rights of the American taxpayer," marked by a considerably less emphatic insistence on payment of the Dec. 15 debt installment, Senator Harrison argued for ultimate revision of the debts and gave a full analysis of alternative methods to pay.

Would Accept Payment in Kind

His principal new suggestion for a debt payment method was the opening of accounts to the American credit in the chief debtor countries, to be drawn upon whenever American citizens had need of commodities of raw materials from these countries. He asked further if the United States could not impound for a time against some future need, say from England, supplies of tin, rubber, jute, or silver.

Senator Harrison further asked if the United States could not take payment in the form of definite bonds of marketable denomination in lieu of specie payment. He suggested that industrial securities in some countries might be equally acceptable methods of payment. And if a nation would promise trade concessions to the United States, Senator Harrison advocated reduction of its debt therefor.

The Democratic leader joined those urging the Executive to go ahead and hear the debtors' case, make decision, and then come to Congress for its approval. This advice, identical with that given by Governor Roosevelt to President Hoover, is now recognized as being workable when addressed to a President who has a favorable majority in Congress, but as hardly workable at all when, as in the present case, Congress is politically hostile.

Hope to Free Executive's Hands

It is, nevertheless, hoped that when the new Administration takes office such admirable advice will be translated into action, and that the legislative interference in matters which are strictly of executive concern will be brought to an end. Then the Democratic leaders who are opposing President Hoover's gesture of conciliation toward them will have an opportunity of making good on their theories.

Observers in Washington, particularly in foreign circles and latterly in the Department of State, are seeing sweeping implications involved in the sharp distinction which is being made between Great Britain and the other European debtors. They expect that American action in pointedly inviting the British Government to separate itself from the common front with France fixed at Lausanne may have profound effects on the European political picture.

British policy since the early days of the so-called National Government, they point out, has been closely attuned to French policy. This has led Great Britain into the difficult position now prevailing on debts, for had the British Government been able to make its request for postponement of the Dec. 15 payments unhampered by France trailing at its

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CAPRICE OF WIND IS FOUND BAR TO GIANT WINDMILL

German Plan to Harness Trade Wind for Power Runs Into Obstacle

When industry was young, men found power to turn its wheels in the endless flow of water on its way to the sea. Then the steam engine came and they burrowed deep into the ground for energy stored up into coal and oil by countless centuries of geologic action.

Now a German inventor has proposed to tower up into the higher air and make power from the trade winds that find their origin in the very motion of the earth itself.

His ingenious device was pictured in The Christian Science Monitor some weeks ago as a sort of huge Eiffel tower with great electric windmill generators on its summit swinging around with the wind. Since that time professors at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have pointed out some of the interesting problems that will face those who propose to develop this new source of power.

The professor of meteorology thought that the German was conservative in his estimate of an average wind flow of about nine miles per hour at a height of 1300 feet. He produced a report of the United States weather bureau, which has sent balloons and kites up to a height of five miles in order to chart out wind currents for aviators. The observations of the report supported the German inventor's figures.

However, the professor did make this very cogent objection, which the inventor had not mentioned. Even though the wind is very much less irregular at that height, there would be times when there would not be enough wind to turn the heavy turbine windmills. What would happen then?

This needed a professor of electrical engineering to answer. He said that such a windmill power plant would have to come to a stop when the wind gave out. Facilities for storing enough current to fill in at such times are not now within financial reason, he pointed out.

Then the professor of structures had his say. There is no reason, in his opinion, why a suitable steel tower could not be built. The only question is one of expense. He thought that eventually a skyscraper might be used. But in the experimental period, a special tower in open country would probably be better.

None of these professors said that the idea would not work, and the same wind that blows cold into our houses may some day supply the energy to warm them.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

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Taxpayers Urged To Curb Costs Of City Government

Political despoilers of American cities were denounced yesterday as Mr. Murray Seasongood, former Mayor of Cincinnati, discussed some of the current problems facing municipal governments throughout the country. In his lecture, given under the Godkin foundation at Harvard University, Mr. Seasongood pointed to Cincinnati as a city which rose from one of the worst governed cities in the country to one of the best.

"In the period of inflation following the World War," Mr. Seasongood said, "losses and increased expense incident to corrupt or incompetent local government, received scant heed. Excessive taxes were just another cost of the business, and like insurance, industrial compensation or heat and light, were passed on to the consumer. With so much money to be made in business and the professions, it seemed wholly unimportant that the bosses were accumulating huge fortunes illegally, and, for prevention, few had time to spare from the more engrossing activity of piling up surpluses and declaring and spending extraordinary dividends.

"Today this former lack of attention is having serious results. The taxpayer is resentful and revolts at the needless heavy burden. It is a time of very real and serious danger, if the problems that have arisen are settled unwisely. All sorts of advisers, lacking enough information, honesty and judgment to counsel well, are becoming clamorous. Some with great names simply assert and repeat that taxes must come down."

The lecturer pointed out the duty of the taxpayer in the problem. He must not require that local government shall assume new and costly services, including unemployment relief on an unprecedented scale, and yet operate with reduced taxes. "He must not want two and two to make two."

Charity Society To Sponsor Ball

The twenty-third annual charity ball under the auspices of the British Charitable Society and its Woman's Auxiliary will be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston on Saturday evening, Dec. 3. Mr. Stead W. Rodgers, president of the society, and Mr. W. J. Baker, president of the auxiliary, are honorary chairmen.

Mr. R. V. Grandison, chairman of the event, points out that the charity makes no personal appeals during the year, and it is therefore hoped that friends of the society will rally to the cause, thereby helping in the deserving work among British families who are in need.

Patrons and patronesses of the ball include Sir Ronald and Lady Lindsay, Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mrs. Ely, Mayor James M. Curley, Mr. Gerald Campbell, Consul-General of New York, and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Forbes and Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Carnegie Steele.

BICENTENNIAL FLAGS BURNED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—More than 300 flags which had adorned the capital since last Feb. 22 in celebration of George Washington's bicentennial, were consigned to flames Nov. 26. Tattered and faded after the months of service, the national banners were disposed of in keeping with the flag code, requiring burning, burying or destroying by some method not showing irreverence.

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Alcott Books Still Are Loved As Centenary of Writer Passes

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISA M. ALCOTT

'Little Women' Found as Fresh and Modern as Though Just Off the Press, While Reminiscences of Author Emphasize Clearness of Her Vision

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It seems scarcely believable that the world has rolled around to the centennial of Louisa May Alcott. "Little Women," as fresh and modern as though recently off the press, still tops the list, we are told, among favorite children's books in library after library. And the other "Alcott books" are also loved. Try to borrow a copy of "Little Men" or "An Old-Fashioned Girl" and you get the same answer: "Sorry: It must be out. Those books usually are."

Celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the author of a book that is popular with modern girls is an intriguing paradox. "By any chance," I inquired recently of my very modern young friend, "have you read 'Little Women'?" She executed a few more dance steps in front of the radio. "Have I read 'Little Women'?" she repeated, with a note of withering scorn in her voice. "Of course I have. It is absolutely my favorite book. Have I read it! I've LIVED it." And there you are.

Centenaries have their uses. For one thing they often wrest from us our settled opinions, demanding revaluations. Out of one or another of them emerges a figure who comes alive for us, a character whom otherwise we should not have known and without whom we should have been less rich.

Something Mythical

So it is with Louisa May Alcott. For years we have thought of her only as something rather mythical—a statue on a pedestal, perhaps, which we labeled "Author of a Great Book of Our Childhood." We joined in the usual sentiments about the four girls of the "March Family" and thought that was all there was to her. That, of course, was before we discovered her journal. ("Louisa May Alcott, Life, Letters and Journals," edited by Ednah D. Cheney, and published by Little Brown & Co.) We might have guessed, however, that a daughter of Bronson Alcott, the philosopher, would be essentially a modern figure, and that the "Jo March" who represents all that most people today know of the author, is but a promise of the interesting, warm-hearted woman who came after.

In the first place Louisa May Alcott never would have picked out herself to write girls' books. Her interests lay along lines of social welfare and the dramatic national developments of her age—the days of Garrison, Clay, antislavery campaigning, and the events leading up to and following the Civil War. When she wrote what she chose it was in the field of novels, poetry, and even somewhat lurid tales (which paid well).

When her publisher asked her to write a girls' story she entered in her journal: "And I begin 'Little Women.' Marmee, Anna, and May all approve my plan. So I plod away, though I don't enjoy this sort of thing." A month later she records sending him the first few chapters, adding, "He thought it dull; so do I. But work away and mean to try the experiment; for lively, simple books are very much needed for girls, and perhaps I can supply the need."

Among the few today who knew Miss Alcott intimately is Mrs. Florence Whiting Brown, of Concord, Mass. Mrs. Brown's mother was physician to Mrs. Alcott and a very dear friend of Louisa's. "Miss Louisa was like an aunt to me," Mrs. Brown explained. "And I owe her endless gratitude, for when I was a young girl and a semi-invalid, Miss Louisa saw that I was becoming self-absorbed and hypersensitive and woke me out of it. It was the turning point of my life." Mrs. Brown speaks warmly of the loving interest the older woman always showed her. "But I do wish you were a boy," Miss Alcott used to say with a laugh. "I like boys so much better."

Social Freedom

Living in a time so filled with upward stirrings toward new interpretations of social freedom, and brought up in the atmosphere of mental alertness her father believed in, she came to womanhood courageous in thinking things through. Long before people in general had recognized temperance as a great social movement she founded a temperance society in Concord.

"They met in the stuffy little hall over the old mill dam," Mrs. Brown mused. "The Good Templars, as it was called, represented an unpopular cause in those days, but Miss Louisa cared nothing for that. She asked of those who joined only honesty and sincerity. Such activities demanded considerable courage then, and Miss Louisa had plenty of that. She was really a great pioneer in a small way."

Another cause to which she lent the full support of her earnest and beautiful life, is woman suffrage. Her journal and letters are rich in such notes as "Trying to stir up the women . . . : so timid and slow." And she has written, "I can remember when antislavery was in just the same state that suffrage is now, and take more pride in the very small help we Alcotts could give than in all the books I ever wrote or ever shall write."

This same pioneer instinct took her into hospital service during the Civil War and at other and different times to prisons to talk to both the men and the women. When people sought to fête her as a celebrity she was wont to escape in favor of a jolly little visit to the newsboys' club, which she loved. Such active grappling with human life in its seamier side, in an effort to alleviate suffering and improve conditions, was done by comparatively few women in her day, and it places Louisa May Alcott squarely with modern womanhood.

"Miss Louisa was very practical," Mrs. Brown emphasized. She early took upon herself the problem of supporting the family. Yet, unlike many practical people, she had a genuine appreciation for the contributions of those who were not. "Her feeling for her father was a mixture," Mrs. Brown added, and went on to explain that "Miss Louisa" longed to have the world realize the value and substance of Bronson Alcott's ideas.

Regards to Plato

She made delicious fun of her father as a visionary but would never let anyone else say a word against him. "Plato" was her affectionate, half-mocking name for him, and she loved to combine this name with humdrum affairs—her humorous enjoyment of contrasts. "Regards to Plato," she puts in a P. S. to a letter to her mother. "Don't he want new socks? Are his clothes getting shiny?"

She had no illusions about her father's philosophical ideas forming practical equations with bread and butter. She had, in fact, little use for the philosophers and their ideas, although she enjoyed making jolly jokes about them. A key to her loyalty, however, may be found in the fact that in later life she took real satisfaction in making possible the School of Philosophy which her father started. Her definition of a philosopher, an instant reply to a sudden question, was: "A man up in a balloon, with his family and friends holding the ropes which confine him to earth and trying to haul him down." She was always full of fun about them. "Father and B flew clear out of sight," is one of her comments. And again, "The town swarms with budding philosophers, and they roost on our steps like hens waiting for corn. Father revels in it, so we keep the hotel going, and try to look as if we liked it. If they were philanthropists I should enjoy it."

She had a deep love of home, and toward her family and friends as well as to a deserving cause she was generous to the point of never sparing herself. "Faithful and loyal," Mrs. Brown said, and spoke of her also as a penetrating critic but wonderfully tolerant. "She always saw what people were up to, and was never taken in by them. She had real power in reading human nature."

Fame never hoodwinked her. "She hated sham and distrusted fame," said Mrs. Brown. "One of the reasons she so loved my mother was because she recognized that mother loved her for herself, as a woman, and not in any sense because she was a famous writer." In fact, Miss Alcott records time and again in her journal her escapes from those who wished to lionize her.

Spilled the Ink

"I remember how she laughed over one incident," Mrs. Brown went on. "She often stayed at the old Bellevue Hotel in Boston because she could write there better than she could in Concord. On one occasion she spilled a bottle of ink on the rug and sent word to have it cleaned up for her. But the hotel authorities wanted to keep the ink stain on the rug because it was Miss Alcott who had spilled it. They would supply a new rug but would not clean off the old one. She showed me the stain and told the tale with great amusement."

Over and over again, Mrs. Brown said, in one way or another, "She was the most interesting person I ever met, and the most entertaining. She would keep us in yells of laughter over her experiences. She always saw the funny side of things, and could make others see it. She had a marvelous dramatic sense—you remember she wanted to go on the stage—and would take you swiftly from humor to pathos and back to humor again. She always enjoyed contrasts."

Her journal keeps one in continual bursts of laughter. A tea for anti-slavery celebrities, at which they expect 20 and feed 40, is described with unforgettable mirth. The story of trimming a bonnet for herself is made into a veritable vaudeville skit. "She was a wonderful mimic, and her fun was irrepressible," Mrs. Brown laughed, trying to recapture and share the moments of laughter that remained in her memory. "She touched off the foibles of everyone around her—no one escaped her penetrating wit. Yet there was nothing in it of bitterness or meanness."

This is the Louisa May Alcott who first blazed her rugged trail by writing sensational yarns and readable sketches after a day's sewing or housework in other people's homes. A wide-awake woman, deeply in earnest, who devoted her life to providing home and comforts for her family, who living in a serious dramatic time took active part in its serious upward strivings for greater social fairness, amazingly modern and universal in her interests and endeavors—"Jo March" well worth following into rich maturity.

Bostonians Honor Louisa May Alcott

Boston observed the centenary of Louisa May Alcott today with several appropriate events, most of which were conducted under the auspices of various women's clubs. All did honor to the renowned author of "Little Women" and recalled her early days in Orchard House in Concord, from whose doors Meg and Jo and Beth and Amy trooped freshly forth from the pen of Miss Alcott.

Last night the New England Women's Club celebrated the centenary of the author, an outstanding New England woman and a founder of the club. Mrs. Charles Holyoke, president, Mrs. Robert M. Read, honorary president, Miss Caroline Ticknor, author of "Classic Concord," and several other prominent women were in the receiving line.

Mrs. Read gave a talk on "Memories of Miss Alcott and the Alcott Family." Others present were Miss Clara Endicott Sears, author of "Fruitlands" and several patriotic songs, and Mrs. Leslie R. Moore, president of the Concord Women's Club.

RANGERS SHOULD TRY BRUIN POWER

What should be the nearest to a rigid test of the Boston Bruin power to date should be realized at the Boston Garden tonight with the invasion of the speedy New York Rangers for a National Hockey League game. These two rivals always present an interesting battle. Since 1926-27 when Rangers entered the league, the Bruins have won a majority of the games with 23 victories, 11 ties and 10 victories for Rangers.

The visitors present quite a different lineup from last season, although most of the veterans such as the Cook brothers, Frank Boucher, Butch Keeling, Murray Murdoch and Ching Johnson are on hand again. The new members are Babe Siebert, former Maroon, Ossie Asmundson and Andy Aitkenhead, with the Bronx team of the Can-Am League last year, and Carl Voss, former center with Buffalo of the International League. Aitkenhead has replaced John Ross Roach who was sold to Detroit.

Bruins will present much the same lineup as usual unless Joe Lamb is ready for action in which event the third line probably will undergo some changing. Lamb will replace Frank Jerwa at right wing and because Jerwa has been going so well it may mean that he will return to a left wing assignment now held by Billy Burch or Orville Heximer.

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LIBRARY CALLED MOST NECESSARY OF INSTITUTIONS

Dr. Painter Asks Librarians to Improve Lists as Public Aid

Now is the time for librarians to set their houses in order and aid in overcoming the present economic difficulties in the world, Dr. Charles F. Painter, librarian of the Boston Medical Library, said last night.

In addressing the Boston Chapter of the Special Libraries Association, Dr. Painter outlined the history of medical libraries in Boston from the Revolutionary War to the present. Prior to that time, he said, medical books were privately owned.

The library heads the list of the world's needed institutions, according to Dr. Harvey Cushing of Brookline, whose brief address followed that of Dr. Painter. It is essential to everyone in the country, he pointed out.

The present Boston Medical Library is the fourth in size of its kind in the United States, according to Mr. James Ballard, its director. It now contains about 163,000 books and approximately 106,000 pamphlets with a large and valuable collection of periodicals. Being a private institution, supported by endowments and private contributions, it is independent of any medical school but welcomes those who wish to use its reading room, Mr. Ballard explained.

Following the meeting in Sprague Hall, the members of the association were taken on a tour of the library building. A number of exhibits of rare volumes had been prepared, the earliest dating from 1250. An English translation of Dr. Philemon Holland's "History of the World," printed in London in 1635, proved of special interest to the librarians as well as a collection of Babylonian clay tablets and cones on which had been inscribed temple records from Drehem and Ur dating from 3200 to 2300 B. C.

The library also possesses a number of manuscripts of Oliver Wendell Holmes who was its first president in 1875. Among these is Dr. Holmes' thesis on which he received his degree in medicine at Harvard in 1836. There are also manuscripts of Governor Winthrop, including his recipe book, containing many interesting items for medical students. Governor Winthrop is said to have been one of the founders of the Boston Medical Library.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Bicknell Young, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville; Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, near Broadway, Winter Hill, Somerville, 8.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Meeting, illustrated lecture, "Through Beautiful New England with Colored Camera," by Mr. A. C. Shelton, Robert Gould Shaw School Hall, West Roxbury, 7:45.

Boston Teachers' Club: Dinner meeting, Dr. Payson Smith, speaker, 3 Joy Street, 6:30.

Tremont Temple: Showing of motion picture, "Must War Be?" 8:15.

Animal Rescue League: Annual Bazaar, with special features and exhibits, until 10.

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Auburndale Club Players: Presentation of mystery comedy, "The Thirteenth Chair," Auburndale Clubhouse, 8:15.

Harvard University: Illustrated lecture, "Ants and Men," by Prof. Julian Huxley of King's College, London; Sanders Theater, Cambridge, 8. Open to public.

Advertising Club of Boston: Forum meeting, showing of motion picture, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Theaters

Majestic—"Maedchen in Uniform," 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Sergei Rachmaninoff, pianist, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Tragedy of Dostoevsky," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Rotary Club: luncheon meeting, address, "The New Hampshire Employment Plan," by Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Ship models, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Boston Public Library: Exhibition of Louisa M. Alcott centennial books and pictures, through Dec. 6.

New England Bakers Association: Meetings and exhibits, Hotel Statler, all day.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Division): International exhibit and bazaar, auspices International Institute, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Open to public. Household employees activities, auspices Industrial Department, 4:30.

Women's Scholarship Association: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2.

Labrador sale, benefit Grenfell Mission, Jay's, all day.

Theaters

Majestic—"Maedchen in Uniform," at 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Fine Arts—"Tragedy of Dostoevsky," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Monday, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charles H. Tyler Memorial Exhibition of furniture, silver and prints; German and Netherlands engravings of the fifteenth century; eighteenth century French ornamental designs; paintings of Egyptian subjects by Joseph Lindon Smith and the Misses Frances and Rebecca Smith. Gallery E-9: etchings by Whistler.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings in oil, by Anthony Thieme. Also etchings and drypoints of the sea, by C. J. A. Wilson. Through Dec. 3.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings, drawings and prints by artists of various countries and times, including Benoit, John Sloan, Hassam, Merida, Forsin and others.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits. Through Dec. 10.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Pastel of Flowers, by Laura Coombs Hills. Sketches of Boston by Kay Peterson, and water colors by Hoyland B. Bettinger. Through Dec. 3.

Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 24.

Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Paintings by Alphonse J. Shelton. Drawings in colors of dogs by Bernard W. Shattuck. Both through Dec. 10.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; rising temperature; moderate north to west winds; minimum temperature tonight near 30.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature except on southeast coast; probably rain except in east portion.

Maine: Cloudy with rising temperature tonight and Wednesday; snow or rain in interior Wednesday and probably on coast late tonight and Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Wednesday, probably with light snow or rain.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northerly winds, reaching gale force tonight except near Sandy Hook, and shifting to westerly Wednesday, and overcast weather with rain except near Sandy Hook tonight and Wednesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Fair Tuesday, rain Tuesday night or Wednesday, then generally fair except some probability of rain Saturday; cold Sunday night, rising temperature Monday and Tuesday, colder by Thursday, rising temperature Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	26	38	Montreal	20	24
Bismarck	28	54	Nantucket	40	40
Boston	34	38	New Orleans	40	54
Buffalo	38	54	New York	36	38
Calgary	48	50	Norfolk, Va.	34	40
Charleston	34	48	North Platte	30	62
Chicago	38	42	Philadelphia	36	38
Cincinnati	30	46	Phoenix, Ariz.	50	82
Denver	40	70	Pittsburgh	22	42
Eastport, Me.	24	38	Portland, Me.	20	32
Hatteras	44	60	Raleigh	34	42
Honolulu, T. H.		74	St. Louis	34	46
Tp.m. Nov. 28	72		St. Paul	34	44
Helena, Mont.	40	52	Salt Lake City	48	66
Huron, S. D.	36	52	San Francisco	58	66
Jacksonville	34	48	Santa Fe, N.M.	38	60
Kansas City	38	58	Seattle	54	60
Key West	64	70	Tampa	42	56
Los Angeles	52	72	Washington	34	36
Memphis	34	50	Wichita, Kan.	36	56
Miami, Fla.	38	74	Williston, N.D.	32	50

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 29.
B—Maximum Nov. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 12:26 a. m. and 12:34 p. m.
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DEBT SOLUTION HELD ESSENTIAL TO CONFIDENCE

Dr. Curtius Says Failure Would Tumble Nations Back Into Muddle

Ratification of the Lausanne reparation settlement hangs in the balance in the present war debt crisis, Dr. Julius Curtius, former German Minister of Foreign Affairs, indicated last night at a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

He reminded the association that the reparation settlement at Lausanne, heralded as one of the most constructive international achievements of the post-war period, is not yet ratified, but awaits satisfactory settlement of the war debt issue.

He made it clear that he deemed failure to gain such a settlement would wipe out improvements that have followed in the wake of Lausanne for German economy and world confidence and might tumble the nations back into the unbearable muddle of former days.

While declaring his conviction that a revision of the debt agreements would greatly promote world economy, he paid deference to American reluctance to negotiate anew until financial alleviation has been secured through real disarmament.

Declaring the probability of Germany remaining aloof from the world disarmament conference so long as Berlin's demand for arms equality is denied, he declared the present situation seems to predict eventual unanimity.

He assailed the view that Germany's bid for arms equality would mean general upward revision of military expenditures; downward revision for all powers is, he said, the aim of the Reich.

Attainment of a stable domestic Germany is largely dependent, according to him, on the welding together of the Nationalist elements, which in turn depends on the attitude of the outside world. If foreign nations persist, he explained, in discriminatory tactics against Germany, the flames of youthful radicalism may be fanned so high that a conservative government will become impossible.

Dr. Curtius stated Germany's intention to sue for revision of some clauses in the Versailles Treaty. Such suits will be brought, he said, peacefully. Germany is placing its hope in the peace machinery of the world and anticipates ultimately reversal of some of the territorial decisions that have proved serious economic amputations from German economy.

SHIPPING TO ASK PULP RATE CHANGE

Following the Interstate Commerce Commission decision in the woodpulp case, which maintains Boston on the same rate basis as Baltimore and Portland, Maine, on imported and domestic woodpulp, the New England Freight Association proposes to revise the import rates on woodpulp, through Boston to Central Freight Association territory, "to restore proper relationships between ports," according to Mr. Richard Parkhurst of the Boston Port Authority.

If the proposal were adopted, it would mean that Boston would lose practically all chance to secure both domestic and import woodpulp to Central Freight Association points, said Mr. Parkhurst in requesting a public hearing, which has been tentatively set for Dec. 20.

BE WORLD MINDED!

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DR. FRANK ASKS NEW ATTITUDE TOWARD DEBTS

College Head Says They Could Be Wiped Out Without Danger

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 29—Characterizing the war debts as "a body of economic death tied to living enterprise," Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, said in a radio address Nov. 26 that if they could be written off the books the world around, the taxpayers would not lose anything, but make money in the end.

Discussing the problems which confront President-Elect Roosevelt when he assumes office, Dr. Frank said that with war debts, as with the other important issues, the solution should not necessarily be that one which fits in with established policy, but one which will best minister to the economic recovery of the world.

"The supreme test of Governor Roosevelt's politcial statesmanship will be his capacity to relate American policy to world forces and world facts," Dr. Frank declared. "And this test will be severest as he tackles tariffs, war debts, and the plight of the American farmer, no one of which can be handled realistically apart from the elaboration of an intelligent and world-minded foreign policy.

"The fact is that we are today seriously dependent upon world markets and two courses are clearly open to Governor Roosevelt. First, he can play for a general reopening of world markets by boldly sponsoring, in the fields of tariffs, war debts, and foreign relations generally, whatever policies may be necessary to stimulate a world-wide interchange of goods and services, or second, he must, if he does not follow the first course, frankly lead the nation in a dismantling of such part of our industrial and agricultural plant as produces surpluses in excess of domestic demand."

Governor Roosevelt was urged by Dr. Frank not to permit a "tradition-bound financial fundamentalism to frighten him with the bogey of inflation."

In closing, Dr. Frank wished Governor Roosevelt "clarity of mind when he deals with the problems before him; candor of statement when he deals with the people behind him and courage of purpose when he deals with the politicians around him."

Nations Open Road For Debt Payment

(Continued from Page 1)

heels, none of the present difficulties might have been aroused.

If, therefore, the ultimate effect of American action is to lead Britain back to the semi-detachment from the European Continent which prevailed throughout the Labor Government, with the British Isles moored somewhere half way between Europe on one hand and the English-speaking countries overseas on the other, observers feel that the debt crisis will have produced a major political alteration.

This fundamental swing back into an alignment which British observers here believe to be more closely in accord with the genuine inclinations of the nation, is regarded by some to be more important for world affairs than the details of the debts.

German representatives here are particularly alert to a current change in sympathies and alignments and, since they are not directly concerned in the interally debt controversy, they are closely analyzing its political implications. They evince satisfaction that American opinion differentiates so sharply between Britain and France, and they see a more even balance of power in Europe as a result.

While these sweeping analyses of the high political scene engross diplomatic circles, statements are coming from the lesser debtors indicating the possibilities of default on current payments, even in the smallest amounts. Latvia, which owes only $111,852 in nonpostponable payments, is asking for suspension. Poland and Greece are in like position. Greece has already defaulted on a $444,920 payment. It secured postponement of $130,000 due July 1 and will presumably follo suit in a payment of a like amount due Dec. 15.

France Shows Desire To Seek Compromise On Dec. 15 Debt Payment

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 29—Growing determination not to let money matters interrupt the harmony of Franco-American friendship is beginning to be manifested here. In accordance with this development, the Monitor understands that the French note to the United States on war debts to which M. Edouard Herriot, Prime Minister, is putting the final touches today, will not contain a refusal to meet the payment due Dec. 15.

Furthermore, it is understood on good authority that the French Government is now inclined to take a broader view of the debt question than appeared to be indicated upon receipt of the American reply. Thus, even if Washington adheres to its refusal to postpone the payment due next month in the face of additional detailed arguments in the new French and British notes, it is considered certain that M. Herriot will definitely oppose default and will instead seek some compromise settlement which the Chamber of Deputies can be persuaded to accept.

An indication as to what this compromise may be, is found in an article published in a financial paper today by M. Henri Bérenger, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Senate. M. Bérenger, who negotiated the existing Franco-American debt settlement, proposes that France offer to deposit in the Bank of France in a special blocked account, the $19,261,432 which constitute the payment due Dec. 15, this sum to be left there until a new settlement on the entire debt question has been reached.

This scheme, it is believed here, has much more chance of being accepted by the Chamber than the American suggestion of depositing the amount due in the World Bank at Basel. The money would remain within the borders of France while the question was under discussion, and at the same time the appearance of default would be avoided.

The cause of the more liberal attitude discernible here is to be found in part at least in a series of long conversations which Mr. Norman H. Davis, American arms delegate, had with Mr. Herriot over the week-end, the third taking place today. While the debts were not discussed, the whole problem of disarmament in all its implications was carefully studied. The Monitor learns from an authoritative source that as a result of these conversations, very definite and marked progress was recorded both with regard to the five-power conversations scheduled to take place in Geneva soon, and concerning Franco-Italian naval agreement. In fact, M. Herriot had intended to leave Paris tomorrow or Thursday to attend talks in Geneva on the subject of the equality status for Germany.

The Chamber today repulsed a demand by M. Louis Marin, Right Wing deputy, that the Government expose its policy on debts immediately. However, the Government agreed that the Chamber should have an opportunity to debate the question before a decision is taken. Friday was fixed as the tentative date for discussion. Presumably M. Herriot's departure for Geneva will be postponed accordingly.

It is understood that both France and Germany have agreed to approach the parleys without any specific reservations, which augurs well for hopes of reaching a satisfactory agreement and assuring return of the Reich to the disarmament conference. Likewise, it is known that the Franco-Italian naval discussions have now reached the technical stage, which implies that at least a tentative basis of agreement has been found.

Move to Stop Shuler Radiocasts Upheld

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—The District of Columbia court of appeals today sustained a Federal Radio Commission ruling removing the Rev. Robert P. Shuler of Los Angeles from the air. He was ordered off the air on Nov. 13, 1931, when the commission denied the application of Station KGEF of Los Angeles, for renewal of license.

The commission ruled the station has been used to attack a religious organization and members thereof, thus serving to promote religious strife and antagonism." The station was licensed to the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The court said:

"If it be considered that one in possession of a permit to broadcast in interstate commerce may, without let or hindrance from any source use these facilities, reaching out, as they do, from one corner of the country to the other to obstruct the administration of justice, offend the religious susceptibility of thousands, inspire political distrust and civic discord, or offend youth and innocence by the free use of words suggestive of sexual immorality, and be answerable for slander only at the instance of the one offended, then this great science, instead of a boon, will become a scourge, and the nation a theater for the display of individual passions and the collision of personal interests."

But There's a Difference

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Uncle Sam—"The Brewers—Huh!—Aren't Those the Fellows Who Have Been Saying for Years That I Could Never Enforce Prohibition; That I Could Never Stop Bootlegging? They Seem to Have Changed Their Ideas Rather Quickly About What I Can Do and What I Can't Do."

DRYS WELCOME CONGRESS TEST ON FLAT REPEAL

Issues Pressing for Action Indicate Necessity of Special Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—The burning questions of appropriations, prohibition, farm relief, new taxes, war debts, unemployment aid, Philippine independence—all these and other complicated problems are now crowding down for solution upon the short session of Congress—a session which usually considers it a good record if the appropriation bills alone are passed in its brief four months.

The legislative situation confronting Congress at its opening next week is in many respects extraordinary. Not only the change in Administrations, the huge party overthrow, but the number and intricacy of the immediate problems is almost unprecedented for peace times. Legislators today are swarming into Washington, to find their desks already piled with business. Already the House Appropriations Committee is holding unofficial hearings. Already Mr. John N. Garner, Speaker, and Vice-President-Elect, has charted an usually drastic course for obtaining quick action on repeal.

Before the week is over the House Judiciary Committee will meet unofficially, to study the same prohibition question; while groups in Senate and House are similarly studying farm relief, and formal hearings on the St. Lawrence waterway treaty are now in full swing.

Prohibition Put First

From the long range view, the immediate legislative prospect is not encouraging. The record of past short sessions is that comparatively little is enacted besides appropriation bills. Under such circumstances, most veteran legislators regard a special session as inevitable, though some Democratic leaders still have lingering hopes of avoiding it.

For the moment, prohibitoin receives most attention. Mr. Garner has cast the die, and a clear cut, uncompromising repeal amendment will be forced before Congress at the earliest possible moment. It is in a form that will muster against it the last ounce of dry opposition. The proposal offers no safeguards whatsoever against the return of the saloon; it sweeps out the last vestige of federal authority over liquor.

Already there is wavering in congressional ranks. Many members who were quitting dry positions to the extent of considering beer legalization are backing away from the straight repeal proposal that will thrust the country back to the wet era, saloons and all. Dry leaders are getting grim satisfaction from the sight. They are not unwilling to see the first test come on an issue in which there can be no compromise. Whether in the House, the Senate or by presidential veto, they expect the plan to be defeated; though they are less confident of defeating the beer bill expected to follow immediately thereafter.

Attitude of Progressives

If the House Judiciary Committee refuses to report the Garner repeal resolution, Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.) of Illinois, majority floor leader, will present it next Monday with a resolution to suspend the rules. Such a resolution requires a two-thirds vote.

Second in importance to prohibition developments was the word from Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska that he did not expect to remain as chairman of the Judiciary Committee after March 4. This means that the seven or eight Republican Progressives, who bolted to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, will probably all voluntarily give up their committee chairmanships to Democrats in the next Congress.

As for the short session, Mr. Norris said he opposed the plan to give progressive aid to Democrats in getting control of the Senate and here again his example is likely to be followed by other Progressives, with Republican control therefore retained.

'Resist Repeal' Rallies Mapped By Dry League

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—A campaign of opposition to repeal of prohibition or modification of the Volstead Act will be mapped at a meeting of the Anti-Saloon League here next month.

"Resist Repeal Rallies" open to the public are planned in connection with the convention Dec. 9 to 12.

Mr. O. G. Christgau, manager, said the national board of trustees and the league's executive committee would survey the anti-prohibition movement and "decide upon a course of action to be followed."

Each state superintendent will report on the attitude of his state's congressional delegation toward prohibition changes and then, Mr. Christgau said, "a definite program of unified action with reference to Congress in the 1934 campaign will be adopted."

Alabamans Plan Fight Against Dry Law Repeal

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 29 (AP)—A call to arms for a campaign against modification or repeal of state and national dry laws has been sounded to the prohibitionists of Alabama, who will gather here on Dec. 6 to organize for the battle.

"The purpose of the meeting will be to bring into a combined militant organization all the moral forces that oppose the program of the liquor interests," according to Mr. H. L. Anderton, chairman of the committee of arrangements.

"We have been given 100 per cent coöperation from these forces, and we plan to extend our organization to smaller units to bring forcefully to the attention of our congressmen and senators that sentiment is against resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment or modification of the Volstead Act."

JAMES C. McLAUGHLIN

DETROIT, Nov. 29 (AP)—Representative James C. McLaughlin, who passed on today at Marion, Va., was the oldest member, in point of service, of the Michigan delegation in Congress, having been first elected to the House in 1907. He met his first defeat Nov. 8 in the Democratic wave that swept many of his fellow Republicans out of office.

The party lineup in the present House of Represenatives now will be 208 Republicans, 220 Democrats, 1 Farmer-Labor and 6 vacancies.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR TEACHERS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The recommendation that a minimum scale for salaries of school teachers be restored, though modified from the former level, will be forwarded to the Secondary School Teachers' Federation of Ontario by the council.

The proposed formation by the department of education of Ontario of junior high schools, which would teach the last two years of public school work and the first two of high school, brought up the question of teachers for these schools. The matter will be investigated but it was felt that such instructors should hold high assistants' certificates.

Pioneer Community Center Makes Report of Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOODBINE, N. J., Nov. 29—The Woodbine Community Center, recognized by students as an experiment in community democracy and supported by the Baron de Hirsch Fund, has just issued its first report.

The borough of Woodbine was first settled in 1889 as a refuge for Jewish people who came to the United States to escape persecution in Europe.

Encouragement was given these pioneers by the building of an agricultural school by the Baron de Hirsch Fund. The school formed the nucleus for social life in Woodbine, but in 1920 it was felt that the school had outlived its usefulness and the buildings and land comprising the school were given to the State.

Feeling the need for a coördinated community life "to fulfill the needs for a more social, recreational and cultural life necessitated by the growing children of these first settlers," the Woodbine Community Center was started in 1926.

The following year, the Center converted an old disused factory into a gymnasium. Later, to meet the need for more spacious quarters, a clubhouse was built. This was burned in 1929. Miss Marion Kixman, director of the Center, kept activities going until June, 1930, when a well-equipped playground was built on the clubhouse site. A cottage belonging to the Baron de Hirsch Fund became the Center's new headquarters.

At this point, the trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund appointed Mr. LeRoy E. Bowman, expert on community centers, technical adviser to the director. On Mr. Bowman's suggestion the first Woodbine Community Center Council was organized in October, 1930.

There are 27 main activities in the clubhouse, gymnasium and playground, including art classes, piano lessons, manual training and woodcarving classes, linoleum block printing class, girls' basketball teams, an operetta society, junior dramatic clubs, Girl Scouts, 4-H Club and other activities. Of the $9000 received by the council and director from the fund for the year, half went for salaries and the rest for upkeep.

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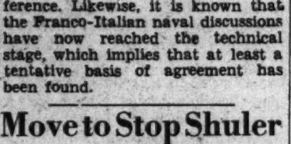

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'HORNED FROGS' WIN THE TITLE

Texas Christian Finishes Southwest Football Season With Clean Slate

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	W	T	L	Pts. For	Pts. Agst	P.C.
Texas Christian	6	0	0	116	18	1.000
Texas	5	0	1	106	26	.833
Rice	3	0	3	56	55	.500
Texas A. & M.	1	1	2	14	45	.400
Baylor	1	1	4	25	78	.250
So. Methodist	1	1	4	19	61	.250
Arkansas	1	0	4	46	99	.200

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 29—For the first time since 1926 the Southwest Conference boasts of a football champion undefeated and untied in Conference competition. Texas Christian University gained this honor Saturday by defeating the always dangerous Southern Methodist University Mustangs, 8 to 0. With this victory the Horned Frogs annexed their second Southwest football championship in four years and ended the season with a string of 10 victories and one tie game. Louisiana State University early in the season held the Christians to a 3-to-3 deadlock.

Despite the fact that four veterans were on the sidelines, the Horned Frogs clearly outplayed the Methodist team. The Mustangs, before the contest, had high hopes of turning the tables on the team that last year kept them from having a perfect record in Conference competition by holding them to a scoreless tie.

University of Texas ended its 1932 campaign with a 21-to-0 victory over Texas A. & M. College Thanksgiving Day. Texas finished second in the standing with five victories and one defeat—that to the Texas Christian eleven. Rice Institute took third place in the final standing by whipping Baylor University 12 to 0. It is the highest in the percentage table that the Owls have finished since 1924.

Centenary Held to Tie

After a brilliant season without a defeat or a tie game including victories over three Southwest Conference teams, the Centenary Gentlemen, in their last game of the season, allowed a supposedly weaker University of Arkansas eleven to hold them to a scoreless tie. The tilt was played on Thanksgiving Day and was a non-Conference contest.

Bohn E. Hilliard '35, speedy Texas halfback, captured the 1932 individual scoring title by accounting for two touchdowns in the Texas-Texas A. & M. game while Richard (Red) Oliver '33, Texas Christian back who last week led the race, was on the sidelines during the Texas Christian-Southern Methodist contest. Hilliard nosed out Oliver by three points. Hilliard's total was 75 points, while Oliver's was 72 points. Each scored 12 touchdowns, but Hilliard had three points after touchdowns to his credit. E. A. Koy '33, Texas fullback, finished in third position with 51 points. William Wallace '35, Rice Institute back, was fourth with 59 points, and A. H. Stafford '33, Texas halfback, was fifth with 48 points.

Albert Harrison Stafford '33, Texas halfback, was selected by Texas sports writers to be the most valuable player of the Southwest Conference during the 1932 campaign. Stafford was selected because of his value to the Texas team as a blocker, tackler, and defense player. Past winners are L. C. (Bevo) Beavers '29, Arkansas fullback, in 1928; Cy Leland '31, Texas Christian halfback, in 1929; Jake Wilson '31, Baylor quarterback, in 1930; Weldon (Speedy) Mason '32, Southern Methodist halfback, in 1931.

Proved Superiority

Unlike the majority of the past champions, the Texas Christian Horned Frogs proved themselves to be the superior team of the Southwest. Three teams, Texas Christian, Rice and Texas, took the lead in the 1932 race. Rice Institute was the first to be knocked to the second division—the result of a defeat at the hands of Texas. Texas and Texas Christian kept their winning way. The Frogs cleared the path by defeating the Longhorns, and a week later beating Rice Institute. The Christians gave the Steers no claim to the title in their final contest by whipping Southern Methodist.

The strongest of the Southwest, Texas, Texas Christian and Rice, will be probably among the weaker teams in 1933, as each one is made up almost entirely of seniors. Nearly every man in the strong Frog line will graduate; Texas will lose its entire line except an end and a center, and three of its star backfield men will be missing. Rice will have to remodel its whole team.

Field goals played an important part in the Southwest during the past season. Six field goals were kicked by Conference teams. Hubert Dennis '33, Texas Christian halfback, was the most successful in points after touchdown. His total was 16. The seven teams as a whole scored 903 points in all games during the season. Texas Christian University, champions, scored 116 points in winning the crown, as compared to 86 points scored by the champion Southern Methodist team in 1931.

While Conference competition has been completed, Southern Methodist University will continue training for another week. The Mustangs will battle the University of Nebraska Dec. 3 in an intersectional contest. Also, the champion Texas Christian team probably will meet a Southern Conference eleven—possibly Auburn. However, complete arrangements as to date and place have not been completed.

SPEED TRIAL SET FOR FEB. 10

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Nov. 29 (AP)—The Daytona Beach-Volusia County Racing Association has tentatively fixed Feb. 10 to 15 as the dates for the trials in which Sir Malcolm Campbell, British sportsman, will try to better his automobile speed record. Early this year Sir Malcolm achieved a speed of 253 miles an hour, shattering previous records, but he has equipped his Blue Bird racer with a new and more powerful engine and hopes to make 275 or more miles an hour. The trials will depend on beach conditions and the definite dates hinge on this factor.

COLUMBUS TO CHANGE MANAGERS

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 29 (AP)—William H. Southworth, who took over the managerial duties of the Columbus team in the American Association last year, will not pilot the team next year, it was announced today. It was indicated that Columbus will have a playing manager in 1933, the result of the establishment of a $6500 a month salary limit in the association. It is understood that Southworth has been offered a position of coach and assistant manager of the New York Giants.

Hamilton Tigers Win Rugby Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 29—Hamilton Tigers, interprovincial champions, won the eastern Canadian senior Rugby championship on Saturday by defeating University of Toronto, intercollegiate title holders, by 9 to 3 here, the margin of victory being six points for a converted touchdown late in the third period following a fumble on his 15-yard line by Copp of the university. The students were unfortunate to lose the game, but lacked generalship when in the scoring positions. They tossed away a number of excellent chances to score and failed to capitalize on the mistakes of the Tigers.

A heavy north wind prevailed and Hamilton scored three singles in the first period, Toronto one in the second. In the third, against the wind, the students scored a single and held Hamilton scoreless for 12 minutes before the costly fumble. In the final quarter Toronto scored a single and had chances to add to their total, but mussed up their plays. There was little difference between the two teams except in the matter of experience and in the breaks of the game. The summary:

HAMILTON		TORONTO
Wilson, Parker, lo	ro	Gibson, Elson
Simpson, Thornton, ro	lo	Henderson, Cutler
Timmis, Summerhayes, lm	rm	Peacock
Sprague, Friday, rm	lm	Laing, Dewar
Clark, li	ri	Rogers
Denman, ri	li	Boothe
Barker, s	s	Hees
Patterson, Sutton, qb	qb	Miller
Gardner, lhb	rhb	Wood, Fenner
Turville, chb	chb	Jack Sinclair
Boadway, rhb	lhb	Copp, Jim Sinclair
Small, Reed, fw	fw	Ferguson, Dawson

Score—Hamilton 9, Toronto 3. Touchdown—Sprague for Hamilton. Convert to touchdown — Thornton for Hamilton. Rouges—Turville 2 for Hamilton; Jack Sinclair 2 for Toronto. Kicks to deadline—Turville for Hamilton; Jack Sinclair for Toronto. Referee—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—J. McKelvey, Hamilton. Head lineman—H. Creighton, Toronto. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Golf Tournament Group Organize

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Nov. 29 (AP)—Nineteen professional golfers announced last night they had formed a Tournament Golfers' Association to promote open golf tournaments in the United States and Canada.

Gene Sarazen said a survey would be made of American universities to determine the possibility of having professional golfers added to athletic coaching staffs during a portion of the year, and that particular stress will be laid on assisting cities and resorts in the promotion of open golf tournaments.

Henry Picard of Charleston, S. C., and Walter C. Hagen had been instrumental in arranging an opening tournament at Charleston to precede the North and South open at Pinehurst, N. C., Sarazen said, and added that negotiations are under way for a series of tournaments on the west coast of Florida.

Members of the group announced last night are: Sarazen, Picard, Hagen, Herman Barron, Port Chester, N. Y.; Billy Burke, Greenwich, Conn.; Wiffy Cox, Brooklyn; Tom Creavy, Albany, N. Y.; Ed. Dudley, Wilmington, Del.; Al Espinosa, Akron, Ohio; Johnny Farrell, New York; Johnny Golden, Noroton, Conn.; Al. Houghton, Washington, D. C.; Andrew Kay, Toronto; Joe Kirkwood, Chicago; Tony Manero, Elmsford, N. Y.; Paul Runyan, Westchester, N. Y.; Denny Shute, Cleveland; Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill.; Joe Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y., and Craig Wood, Deal, N. J.

Robert E. Harlow was named manager of the association.

ROYAL GOLFER WINS 2 UP

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Prince of Wales, a very earnest golfer, gained a good victory over Lord Castlestewart 2 up in a novel match at Camberley Heath recently between a side composed of admirals and generals and one made up of members of the two Houses of Parliament. The Prince, who, by the way, is both an admiral and a general, was not driving as accurately as usual, but he redeemed this fault by consistency through the green. He and his opponent were all square at the turn and on the homeward journey the advantage swung first one way and then the other. The Prince took four holes in succession, to become 2 up at the fifteenth, and he won the seventeenth with a 5 after some bunker explorations at the sixteenth. The teams were 20 a side and the final score, in favor of the admirals and generals, was 18 matches and two halves to 10 and two halves. In the foursomes the Prince and Rear-Admiral Brooke divided with Lord Castlestewart and S. Storey.

M. C. C. WINS BY INNINGS AND 44

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 29 (AP)—The touring Marylebone cricket club of England today dismissed New South Wales in their second innings for 213 runs to win the match by an innings and 44 runs. The scores were M. C. C. 530, New South Wales 273 and 213. New South Wales resumed their second innings with the score 68 for three wickets, but they could do little with the English bowling. Don Bradman, Australia's premier batsman, fell for only 23 runs after 53 minutes at the wickets. Cummins made the best stand, knocking up 71 in 77 minutes. England used its second-string bowlers, Voce taking five wickets for 85 runs, Allen two for 52 and Brown two for 10.

OHIO STATE DROPS BASEBALL

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 29 (AP)—The board of athletic control at Ohio State University voted yesterday to abandon intercollegiate baseball, the first step in a refinancing program made necessary by a 50 per cent decrease in football receipts. The board decided that baseball should be placed on an intramural basis with fencing, swimming, wrestling, polo, golf and other minor sports. As matters now stand, Ohio State will be represented in intercollegiate competition only in football, basketball and track.

NEWMAN MOST VALUABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 29—Harry L. Newman '33 of Detroit, star quarterback of the University of Michigan football team which recently won the "Big Ten" championship, has been named the most valuable player on the Wolverine eleven. Newman's passing and running featured nearly all of Michigan's Conference games and he has established himself as one of the leading quarterbacks in the country.

GREEN ADDS MORE LAURELS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—T. W. Green, winner of the Olympic walking championship at Los Angeles last August, added to his laurels recently by winning a seven-mile road race promoted by the Enfield Athletic Club. His time, 52m. 38s. is only 17s. inferior to the record for the event, by C. W. Hyde, British champion in 1930. There were 143 starters.

RENTNER IS VALUABLE

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 29 (AP)—Although he failed to keep his fast pace of 1931, Ernest J. (Pug) Rentner '33 recently was named by his teammates as the most valuable man on the Northwestern University football team.

ST. PAUL RELEASES LEIFIELD

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 29 (AP)—Release of Albert P. Leifield as manager of the St. Paul American Association baseball club was announced yesterday by President R. J. Connery.

END WILL LEAD DUQUESNE

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Nov. 29 (AP)—Albert Krankota '34 of Butler, an end, was elected captain of the 1933 Duquesne University football team yesterday.

CHESS

By Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1463
By F. W. Watson

Black — 9 Pieces

White — 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1466
By E. Palkoska

Black — 9 Pieces

White — 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1463. Kt-Q8
No. 1464. 1. R-R8 — R-R or P-R8(Q)
2. R-QB8
1. —— — P-R8(B)
2. R(R2)-R7
1. —— — P-R8(Kt)
2. Kt-B3

End-Game No. 123. Black wins: 1 QxPch, QxQ; 2 PxQch, KxP; 3 RxKtch, KxB; 4 K-Kt2, resigns. White has no defense against 5 P-B3ch; RxP; 6 R-K4ch, K-B4; 7 KxR.

END-GAMES

Although this ending is somewhat artificial, the winning combination is both dazzling and simple.

End-Game No. 124
By Kuiper

Black — 8 Pieces

White — 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in four

NOTES

The British Chess Magazine continues, in the current issues, O. C. Muller's "Chess Reminiscences." Mr. Muller, who bridges the gap between post-Morphy days and modern times, tells of Simpson's Chess Divan, its habitués, patrons and personages. H. E. Bird was one of the latter, and Mr. Muller retells Bird's grievance with Morphy, who "turned up one afternoon and offered to play me a skittle game. I accepted the challenge, and the game actually lasted, owing to his slow play, till 9 p. m., when I lost it."

The Empire and International Chess Association has recently been formed in conjunction with the Empire Social Chess Club and the Social Chess Quarterly, which enjoys spacious quarters at Whiteley's, a large London department store. This association includes chess clubs the world over and offers to members of affiliated clubs the use of its playing accommodations when in London, in addition to the regular club copy of the Social Chess Quarterly, and all for the very modest amount of five shillings a year.

The Social Chess Club was formed largely through the efforts of A. Firth, who persuaded the directors of Whiteley's to use a small portion of their advertising allowance to sponsor a meeting place for chess players in the hope that the publicity thereby gained would not prove unprofitable to the store itself. That the store is satisfied with the experiment is evident from the fact that larger quarters have been given the club, and, in addition, a portion of the international tournament last February and the British Chess Federation annual congress last August were held in the store.

Erich Eliskases, a 19-year-old Austrian, won a 10-game match with Spielmann this fall by a score of 5½-4½, winning the second, seventh and ninth games and losing the fifth and tenth. Here is the score of the second game:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

	Eliskases White	Spielmann Black		Eliskases White	Spielmann Black
1	P-Q4	P-K3(a)	19	R-K	R-Q
2	P-QB4	Kt-KB3	20	P-K5	P-Kt5
3	Kt-QB3	P-Q4	21	Kt-Q2	Q-R5
4	B-Kt5	B-K2	22	Kt-B	P-Kt6
5	P-K3	Castles	23	R-K4!	PxRPch
6	Kt-B3	Kt-K5(b)	24	K-R	Q-K2
7	BxB	QxB	25	P-B4	P-QB4(h)
8	PxP	KtxKt	26	Kt-Kt3	R-R3
9	PxKt	PxP	27	P-B5	B-Q4
10	Q-Kt3(c)	R-Q(d)	28	R-Kt4ch	K-R
11	P-B4	Kt-B3	29	Q-Q2	Q-B
12	PxP	Kt-R4(e)	30	P-B6	R-Kt3(i)
13	Q-B3	RxP	31	BxR	BPxB
14	B-Q3	P-QKt3	32	Kt-K4	Kt-B3
15	Castles	R-R4	33	Kt-Q6	PxP
16	QR-B	P-QB3(f)	34	RxQP(j)	KtxR
17	P-K4	B-K3	35	QxKt	B-K3
18	R-B2	P-KKt4(g)	36	R-B7	Resigns(k)

(a) Indicating a willingness to try the French Defense, if White replies 2 P-K4.

(b) A system of defense developed by the Viennese, H. Wolff, and adopted by Spielmann twice in his match with Bogoljubow last January. It is probably inferior to the standard lines, but it has the advantage of newness and cannot be refuted easily.

(c) Only by this pressure on the Q side can White hope to restrain Black's development.

(d) Superior to 10 . . . P-QB3, when the Kt is deprived of a good square.

(e) A deviation from previous play: 12 . . . Q-Kt5ch; 13 Kt-Q2, QxQ; 14 PxQ, Kt-Kt5; 15 R-B, with a fairly even position. The Kt at R4 is really out of play, offensively at least, the whole game.

(f) If 16 . . . P-QB4; 17 Q-R3 is a strong reply.

(g) This attack, properly defended, leads to nothing, and really creates a weakness which White's counter-attack exploits. Hence, 18 . . . R-Q, and, although Black's awkwardly placed Kt and backward QBP lead us to prefer White, Black has attacking possibilities which make White's path difficult.

(h) If 25 . . . B-B4; 26 Kt-Kt3!, BxR; 27 KtxR, with a severe attack.

(i) After 31 R-Kt7, the text would be practically compelled.

(j) By far the simplest.

(k) White threatens 37 R-K7, B moves; 38 P-K6, etc.

MINNESOTA ELECTS OEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 29—Roy J. Oen '34, varsity center for two years, was elected captain of the football team at University of Minnesota, it was announced here last night. Captain Oen comes from Thief River Falls, Minn. He succeeds Walter Hass '33, halfback.

ST. PAUL DEFEATS ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 29—St. Paul's Greyhounds ripped through a stubborn St. Louis defense to win their first American Hockey Association game of the season, 3 to 1, here last night when DePaul scored to break a tie.

DINSMORE WILL REFEREE

MONTREAL, Nov. 29 (AP)—Charles (Dinny) Dinsmore, former star with the Montreal Maroons, yesterday was added to the refereeing staff of the National Hockey League.

Mrs. McEvoy Leads Billiards Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—Mrs. Gertrude Baker McEvoy, champion of Ireland and New York, leads by the narrow margin of three points over Georgia Veatch of Chicago, at the end of the first half of the first women's amateur United States pocket billiards championship ever held, the score being 103 to 100, at the end of the first two blocks, played at the Dunn and Graham Recreation Academy.

Mrs. McEvoy won the first block in the afternoon by a score of 50 to 44, then won the evening block at 50 to 49. Under the terms of the match, however, the frame was completed, with Miss Veatch making seven more balls to three for Mrs. McEvoy.

The balance of the match, this afternoon and evening, will be played at Doyle's Academy. The score by innings:

FIRST BLOCK

Mrs. McEvoy—0 0 0 1 1 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 5 0 0 1 2 3 0 1 1 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 2 1 1 0 0 0 3 1 5 0 0 1 2 0 5 3—53. Scratches—3. Total—50.

Miss Veatch—0 1 0 4 0 0 1 0 3 3 1 2 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 4 0 0 2 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 1—47. Scratches—3. Total—44.

SECOND BLOCK

Mrs. McEvoy—3 0 0 3 1 1 0 4 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 1 2 2 1 4 0 3 5 0 0 4 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 2 1 1 1 0 2 0 0 2—60. Scratches—7. Total—53.

Miss Veatch—0 3 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 4 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 3 0 1 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 3 3 1 1 0 2 3 1 2 1 1 2 1 0 2 3 0 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 2 1 1 1 3 0 1—66. Scratches—10. Total—56.

Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

LEE BEATS DE ORO 50-35 IN U. S. PLAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—Edward Lee, United States amateur three-cushion billiards champion, of the New York Athletic Club, made a good start in his defense of his title against Alfredo De Oro Jr., the challenger, in the first block of their match at the Capitol Billiard Academy yesterday evening, by winning by a score of 50 to 35, in 97 innings.

Both players were somewhat off stroke in the earlier innings, and De Oro showed better ability to make positions at first, but as the match proceeded the champion settled into his stride, and finally ended with a run of 5 in the ninety-seventh inning which left him only one point for victory which he obtained in his first shot when he resumed play. The score by innings:

Lee—1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 5 1—50. Innings—97. High run—5.

De Oro—1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1—35. Innings—96. High run—4.

W. G. A. LISTS OFFICERS

CHICAGO, Nov. 29 (AP)—With the exception of B. C. Hardenbrook of Chicago and C. F. Young of Dayton, Ohio, the list of officials of the Western Golf Association will stand without change for next year. Hardenbrook, treasurer for many years, and Young, a member of the board of directors, resigned, and on the slate of nominations, Joseph E. Magnus of Chicago replaces the former and Robert Gaylord of Rockford, Ill., succeeds Young. R. Arthur Wood, Chicago, president, heads the list, which includes: H. C. Gifford, Ocean Springs, Miss., vice-president; Henry C. Hartholomay, Lake Geneva, Wis., secretary, and Lowry Arnold, Atlanta, Ga.; Everett H. Seaver, Los Angeles; G. H. Raleigh, Tacoma, Wash., and George W. Snyder, Kansas City, directors.

U. S. TEAM COMPLETED

CHICAGO, Nov. 29 (AP)—Frank M. Kalteaux, president of the Amateur Skating Union of the United States, yesterday completed the American team which will compete against Norway's stars in a series of international speed races. The skaters, all members of the United States Olympic skating team last winter, are Eddie Schroeder, Chicago; Valentine Bialis, Utica, N. Y.; Bert Taylor, New York; Eddie Wedge, Detroit, and Carl Springer, New York. Schroeder and Taylor were picked ten days ago. The team, accompanied by Kalteaux, will sail for Norway Dec. 28. All plan to compete in the world championship races later.

WINTER CARNIVAL AT DETROIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29—A charity skating show, to be officially known as Michigan's Winter Carnival, will be held here Jan. 2 at Olympia, it was announced recently by Judge John D. Watts, president of the Michigan Skating Association. Picked teams of Canadian and United States speed skaters will compete against each other on a colorful program which will also include fancy and figure skating exhibitions.

ARMY HAS ANOTHER SELLOUT

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 29 (AP)—Maj. Philip B. Fleming, graduate manager of athletics at the United States Military Academy today announced that all 78,000 tickets to the Army-Navy football game at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Saturday, had been sold. It will be the second straight game Army has played to a full house. Eighty thousand, the capacity of Yankee Stadium, watched the Notre-Dame-Army game last Saturday.

KANSAS STATE OPENS DEC. 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan., Nov. 29 — The Kansas State basketball team will play 18 games this season, the maximum allowed by the "Big Six" Conference, according to M. F. Ahearn, director of athletics at the institution. The court campaign opens on Dec. 2 against University of Kansas at Lawrence and closes March 4 with University of Missouri at Columbia.

KENTUCKY BOOKS 14 GAMES

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 29 (AP)—The University of Kentucky will play 14 Southern Conference games during the coming basketball season. Among the nonconference newcomers on the schedule is the University of Mexico. The schedule includes: Dec. 30, Chicago at Chicago; Jan. 2, Ohio State here; 6 and 7, Creighton at Omaha; Feb. 6, University of Mexico, here.

SNIVELY IS HOCKEY COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 29—C. Barr Snively, former star athlete at Princeton, who served as assistant football coach during the past season, has been appointed hockey coach at Williams College. He succeeds Alexander Sayles, who has been in charge of the Purple skaters for the last few years.

BRITISH WIN IN MIXED PLAY

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 29 (AP)—Edward R. Avory and John S. Olliff of Great Britain won matches in mixed doubles in the international tennis tournament yesterday. Avory and Odette Monteiro defeated Baby Cochrane and V. Lage, 7—5, 6—3, while Olliff and Delle Piane defeated Branca Pedrosa and G. Prechel, 6—0, 6—3.

SIXTEEN GAMES FOR IOWA STATE

AMES, Iowa, Nov. 29 (AP)—Sixteen games are on the Iowa State basketball schedule which was announced here recently. The Cyclones play five games with state rivals before opening in the "Big Six" Conference against University of Oklahoma here Jan. 6. Iowa State's concluding game is with Nebraska Feb. 28.

CANADIANS WIN 9 TO 5

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Nov. 29 (By Canadian Press)—The Edmonton Superiors last night defeated an all-England team, 9 to 5, in a fast ice hockey game. It was the second victory for the Canadians in three nights.

OBERLIN COLLEGE CAPTAIN

OBERLIN, Ohio, Nov. 29 (AP)—Dean Ruth '34 of Cincinnati, who has played every backfield position on the Oberlin College football team, has been named captain for 1933.

NEBRASKA ONLY UNBEATEN TEAM

Cornhuskers Capture Big Six Football Title With Five Victories

BIG SIX FOOTBALL STANDING

	W	T	L	Pts. For	Pts. Agst	P.C.
Nebraska	5	0	0	64	16	1.000
Oklahoma	3	0	2	66	30	.600
Kansas	3	0	2	64	41	.600
Kansas State	2	0	3	69	45	.400
Missouri	1	1	3	20	59	.250
Iowa State	0	1	4	18	88	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 29—Five straight victories have carried University of Nebraska to another Big Six football championship. The Cornhuskers had the talent and reserve power to defeat all their conference rivals; but they met some difficulties when tackling the leaders of other sections. Nebraska finished its league schedule last Thursday with a victory, 21 to 6, over University of Missouri. Only the journey to Southern Methodist, Dec. 3, remains.

Tie for second place with University of Kansas was claimed by University of Oklahoma, which scored more points on Conference rivals than the champions, but allowed many more. In their next to last game, the Sooners were beaten by the narrow margin of 5 to 0 by the Cornhuskers, the score being made up of a field goal and a safety. In the final, Oklahoma tied George Washington, 7 to 7, in Washington, D. C.

Missouri, which developed toward the end of the season, has a game remaining with St. Louis University for Dec. 3. The Tigers felt they made a good showing against Nebraska, considering some of the scores recorded against them early in the season. The real high spot of the campaign for Missouri was the 14-to-6 victory over Oklahoma.

Kansas Ties for Second

University of Kansas settled the argument with Kansas State College over third place by winning their final game, 19 to 0, a surprising result in view of the scoring power displayed by the Wildcats in earlier contests. This gave Kansas its tie for second with Oklahoma with three won and two lost.

Iowa State, which seemed never able to throw its full resources into any one game, took four losses and one scoreless tie with Missouri. Outside of the conference, however, they had success, winning three. The last victory was by 34-to-13, over Drake University.

Nebraska clinched the Big Six title when B. E. Masterson '34, quarterback, kicked a field goal from the 14-yard line in the third quarter against Oklahoma. Two more points were added in the last five minutes of the game when the Sooners on a bad pass from center were shoved back of their own goal, F. T. Cherry '33, end, downing the ball. Nebraska threatened to score a number of times, but the Oklahoma defense stiffened near the goal. R. A. Simms '33, fullback, was the only one who could get anywhere for Oklahoma. He led one 43-yard march that stopped on the 8-yard line.

Several Players Score

Several players who were not outstanding in previous games did the scoring against Missouri. They were C. C. Mathis '33, C. H. Stabb '34, and the latter's substitute, H. C. Boswell '34, all halfbacks. Nebraska led by only a point until the fourth quarter when Mathis, with several long runs, started an offensive that put new energy into the feet of his mates. In the second quarter Missouri found a successful passing combination, and one aerial shot, C. F. Johanningmeier '33, halfback, to O. J. Schiele Jr. '34, end, resulted in their touchdown.

E. H. W. Schaake '33, quarterback, led Kansas to its victory over Kansas State. His power drives earned two touchdowns, and he directed Bernard E. Gridley '34, halfback, to the other one. Kansas State's only scoring chance was ended on the four-yard line by the gun marking the end of the second quarter.

Iowa State got its attack going against Drake, with the pass throwing and end running of R. F. Grefe '33, quarterback, and the plunging of D. K. Theophilus '35, fullback, accounting for most of the gains. H. P. Templeton '34, end, I. H. Impson '33, fullback, H. R. Ohrt '35, halfback, and Grefe scored touchdowns. The Cyclones had a hard time holding a sophomore Drake backfield, which battered through two touchdowns in the third and fourth quarters. A. W. Dana '35, end, scored four out of five afterpoints for Ames.

MAROONS CALL BELLEMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 29—Andrew H. "Andy" Bellemer, defense man with the Windsor Bulldogs of the International Hockey League since 1926-27, left here last night for Montreal to join Eddie Gerard's Maroons of the National Hockey League. Bellemer plays left defense and has been a popular favorite with local fans ever since he first sported a local uniform. Bellemer is to fill in on the Montreal defense in place of Wentworth and Gallagher, both reported on the casualty list. He is eligible to return to the Bulldogs again after staying three weeks with Maroons if such a move is decided on. Before the 1931-32 season opened Maroons were considering Bellemer as a defense man. He showed up exceptionally well in workouts at the Forum with the Windsor Bulldogs. Bellemer also performed brilliantly against Maroons in the annual exhibition game in November.

REVOLTA LEADS WITH 144

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Nov. 29 (AP)—John Revolta, 21-year-old professional from Menominee, Mich., strode home with a glittering 73-71—144 to win second-day honors in the last few minutes of yesterday's play in the $10,000 Miami Biltmore open golf tournament. Until the last few scores were posted the lead at the tournament's halfway mark had virtually been conceded to the 145s registered by Johnny Farrell of New York and Al Espinosa of Akron, Ohio. Revolta coupled a 36 and 35 for second-day play in the nation's richest 1932 golf tourney as he pulled the lead from the two veterans after the gallery had departed for the day. Farrell had two 39s yesterday for a 78 and add to his 75 of Sunday. Al Espinosa took 35-36—71 yesterday but had 74 Sunday for his 145. Roland Hancock, Stoneham, Mass., who stood in second place as play started yesterday, was in third place last night with a 71-75—146.

CO-CAPTAINS AT OHIO STATE

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 29 (AP)—J. T. Gailus '34 of Vandergrift, Penna., and Sidney Gillman '34 of Minneapolis, Minn., have been chosen co-captains of the 1933 Ohio State University football team. It was the first time in the university's athletic history joint football leaders were named. Gailus plays guard and Gillman is an end.

CENTER TO LEAD VIRGINIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 29—Lewis O. Boies '34 of New York City has been elected captain of the University of Virginia football team for 1933, it is announced here. He plays center.

A Commentator Reverses Rôles

* * *

Olin Downes to Be Aided by Artists Instead Of His Comments Interpreting Concerts for Radio

* * *

"ART and not the artist should engage the public's attention," says Mr. Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. No one could be found to subscribe more heartily to this statement than Mr. Olin Downes, program commentator for the New York Philharmonic-Symphony concerts broadcast over the nation-wide Columbia network on Sunday afternoons—although he admits that great artists like Paderewski "give us critics something to talk about."

Expert in "medias res," the art of steering a middle course between too much technicality for the amateur musical listener and too much banality for the erudite listener, Mr. Downes has "gotten that way" from creating the scene which takes place in the home when either he is tuned in or the listener says "There's the Downes person (guy)" and relegates him to silence.

Mr. Downes' audience is thus entirely respectful, having done the honor to tune him in, and he therefore imagines himself as an invited guest in their homes. And that, Mr. Downes thinks, is the ideal way to discuss music. If the listener wants a deeper draft there is Mr. Downes' column in the newspaper.

Mr. Downes once had an ambition to be a great concert artist but a wise musician and teacher advised him to give it up. Sadly he agreed at the cost of considerable pride. So Mr. Downes became a critic and talker about music. Years have proven to him which was the right decision.

There is no critic's aloofness about music as he gives it. As Mr. Toscanini begins to conduct the "Siegfried's Rhine Journey" from Wagner's "Götterdämmerung" an attendant closes the door while the offstage horn representing Siegfried is played directly outside in the hall. "You know," says Mr. Downes, "I didn't tell them about that offstage horn today. Wagner originally wrote it in a merry mood but the theme was later changed to the noble measures we hear today." And with swinging arm and "tum, ti de dum, dum, dum" he outlines the original theme for us.

Radio reverses many rôles including that of Mr. Downes. A critic, whether he be Mr. Downes or anybody else, is always secondary to his performance. He judges a performance which has been consummated. But we shall soon have the spectacle of a critic as the attraction and the performance secondary. A New York university is giving a series of lectures on "music appreciation." With the whole field of metropolitan critics to choose from the trustees asked Mr. Downes to give the lectures, which, incidentally, are operating on a "sold out" basis. "Musical appreciation" didn't suit Mr. Downes as a title for the series, so he has changed it to the more intimate thing that he wishes it to be, "The Enjoyment of Music."

Now, let us imagine Mr. Downes in his new rôle. The day of the musical expositor is here. Mr. Walter Damrosch is proving that Richard Wagner is anything but dull and long-winded in a series of dramatic piano recitals around the country. But even the piano cannot speak what Wagner is saying. Mr. Downes lectures on the development of the piano concerto in his new series. He turns around, so to speak, to a noted artist who proceeds to demonstrate what Mr. Downes has just been talking about. For Mr. Downes realizes that musical exposition is "up his alley" while piano playing is not.

Let us go to the last of the series of lectures when Mr. Downes will give a discussion of the symphony. In his own book "Symphonic Broadcasts" Mr. Downes states that Beethoven's music "begins where words leave off." Many times perhaps Mr. Downes has wished that music might begin after he got through telling about it. Otherwise, so much talk is anti-climactic. How better to end a lecture series and what greater joy could a critic have than to turn, after a lecture on the symphony, to the curtained stage, order the curtains drawn, and say, "Ladies and gentlemen, I present your symphony played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky"! Here "music begins where words leave off."

High up in the Boise National Forest, 70 miles from Boise, Idaho, stand Red Mountain and Jackson Peak, remote sentinels of this vast forest area, located 20 miles apart. On their summits stand two lookout towers within which wardens hourly scan the great timbered tract for traces of fire which, unless reported upon quickly, may result in thousands of dollars damage to the valuable standing timber.

Telephone communication to Red Mountain is available but Jackson Peak must be contacted by written message through its weekly supply service. A telephone line would cost $2000 but now short wave radio has stepped in and with an expense of only $300 per set provides a faster and more direct service between these guardians of the woods.

These portable radio sets, equipped for transmission and reception up to 60 miles, have been worked out by the national forest organization of the Northwest through the offices of Mr. B. L. Beatty. Working on "direct vision" radio these transmitters and receivers have a range of 60 miles in good climatic conditions and 25 miles under any sort of conditions. Employing ultra-high frequencies which have the same characteristics as light waves each set must be pointed directly at its transmitter. Larger sets were in use in the Oregon forests last year and were found satisfactory, says Mr. Guy B. Mains, supervisor of the Boise National Forest, and it is expected that the smaller more compact sets will be as equally efficient. Their light weight is especially valuable on the "fire line" where they will be used to direct fire fighters, summon outside aid and warn those within the fire area.

Forest fires feed on undergrowth and fallen timber, so this summer forest officials have repeatedly urged people to carry away enough wood for their winter's supply. This wood has always been free to those who would haul it away, so it is with the double purpose of ridding the forests of fire menace and keeping woodsheds filled this winter that officials have advertised its availability.

A. D. H.

The Editor's Puzzle

26

¶ It ~~begins to look like~~ seems as if television ~~was~~ were being established ~~quicker~~ more quickly than radio was. Our hope is that there ~~won't~~ will no be advertisements between ~~each~~ the programs and if we plan ~~well and~~ wisely by such difficulty ~~and trouble~~ will be ~~saved us in our future operations yet to~~ avoided. ~~come~~

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss D. Knight, Guiseley, Yorks, Eng.
Miss F. E. Knight, Guiseley, Yorks, Eng.
G. S. Tfyfe-Heaney, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. G. S. Tfyfe-Heaney, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. E. S. Macdonald, New Rochelle, N. Y.
J. Frank Grimes, Evanston, Ill.
Elliott Worcester, Somerville, Mass.
Raymond F. Knowles Jr., Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. Helen W. Garey, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. Henry L. Franklin, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Jean Henri Clos, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Glenmore Holmes, Ithaca, N. Y.
C. William Wurster, New York, N. Y.

COMMUNIST APPEAL DENIED

OTTAWA, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Supreme Court of Canada yesterday dismissed the appeal of eight Communists who, held at Halifax awaiting deportation, had made application for a writ of habeas corpus. The application was refused by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and this refusal has been upheld in today's judgment.

POLAND MAKES DRASTIC CUTS IN EXPENDITURE

Budgetary Forecast Estimates Deficit at About $29,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Despite drastic cuts in state expenditure applied in Poland in recent months it has proved impossible to balance the preliminary budget for the year 1933-34, recently presented to the Sejm.

The deficit amounts to some 12 per cent of the expenditure forecast, or 360,000,000 zlotys (about $29,600,000). The total of the budget continues the gradually declining curve concurrent to the progress of the world economic crisis. Its expenditure is estimated at 2,449,000,000 zlotys and its revenue at 2,089,000,000, as against a budget of 2,452,000,000 zlotys for the current year and 2,500,000,000 zlotys for the year 1931-32.

Commenting on the budget, Mr. Ladislas Zawadzki, Minister of Finance, declared that the Government has no intention to seek relief in inflation, or to abandon the gold basis of the zloty, and is determined to maintain the soundness of Polish currency.

The Government, said Mr. Zawadzki, proposes to improve the economic and financial situation of the country by continuing its policy of leveling commodity prices. This policy consists in endeavoring to sink prices of goods and services to the low level reached by agricultural produce. The lowering of the interest rate recently inaugurated by the Bank of Poland, and shortly to be followed by other credit institutions of the land, is also part of this policy.

The Finance Minister expressed the hope that the actual budget deficit may prove substantially lower than the preliminary estimate, in which case it would be possible to cover it out of treasury reserves. But should the deficit exceed these reserves, further rigorous economies might prove indispensable which would require far-reaching legislative modification of Poland's administrative system. In the event of a financial market improvement the Government contemplates coping with the deficit by means of an internal loan.

EXCHANGE BUFFET CORP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—Exchange Buffet Corporation reports for the quarter ended Oct. 31 net loss of $12,190 after depreciation and taxes, compared with a net loss of $28,464 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $22,143 in the quarter ended Oct. 31, 1931.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

WISE HOUSEWIVES SAVE MONEY ON THESE Weekly Specials

Smoked — Sugar Cured — Lean — Short Shank

SHOULDERS 9c lb

Here is the outstanding food special of the week! All smoked shoulders are not the same—you'll see why when you serve one of these delicious lean shoulders. All selected from fresh young pig and smoked and sugar cured to make them more palatable than any food you have ever purchased for only

STANDARD QUALITY - - - RED RIPE

TOMATOES No 2 TIN 5c

Another weekly special where housewives will save money this week. The lowest price on Standard Quality Red Ripe Tomatoes that we have offered in many years.

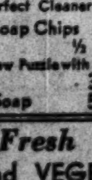
Sealpakt Beans	Oven baked with pork	2 Lge Tins	25c
Sealect Milk	UNSWEETENED EVAPORATED	4 Tall Tins	19c
Santa Clara Prunes	Large Size	5 Lbs Bulk	25c
Chivers' Marmalade	Old English	Lb Jar	19c
Corned Beef	Choice Cuts — Not Salty—Mildly Cured	2 No 1 Tins	29c
Ivory Soap	FOR MANY HOUSEHOLD USES	4 6 oz Bars	19c
Richmond Relish	SWEET SPICY	Pt Jar	19c
Finast Mustard	PREPARED	8½ oz Jar	9c
Tomato Juice	KEMP'S SUN-RAYED	3 13 oz Tins	25c
Timber Lake Syrup	Ideal on Pancakes or Waffles	Pt Bot	15c
Flake Butters	N.B.C. CRACKER SPECIAL	2 1 Lb Pkgs	25c
PalmoliveSoap	2 large cakes Octagon laundry soap given with each purchase of 3 bars Palmolive	3 Cakes	22c
Prize Bread	SLICED or REGULAR	Lge Loaf	7c

EVERY DAY SAVINGS

These items listed below are not specials, but are worthy of your comparison with the prices you are now paying elsewhere.

White Tuna Fish	No ½ Tin	17c
Buffet Peaches	8 oz Tin	5c
Yellow Split Peas	Lb Pkg	9c
Lima Beans	Lb Pkg	9c
Whole Green Peas	Lb Pkg	8c
Royal Anne Cherries	Tin	15c
Campbell's Beans	3 Tins	17c
Campbell's Soups Assorted	3 Tins	25c
Mueller's Macaroni	Pkg	9c
Noxon The Perfect Cleaner	Pt Tin	19c
Quick Arrow Soap Chips	Lge Pkg	19c
Toddy	½ Lb Can	23c
Big 75 pc. Jig Saw Puzzle with each purchase		
Camay Soap	3 Cakes	17c
Guest Ivory Soap	5 Cakes	19c

BROOKSIDE MILK



Every morning your First National Store receives fresh, clean milk from 1300 dairymen. It is 24 hours fresher than most delivered milk. Contains 4% Butterfat

Qt 9c

HEAVY CREAM

A rich old fashion country cream—fresh every day at your First National Store

2 ½ Pt Jars 25c

Fresh FRUIT and VEGETABLES

Prices effective at all Markets and Grocery Stores

Spinach		3 Lbs	15c
Lettuce	California Iceberg	2 Heads	13c
Apples	Fancy Baldwin	6 Lbs	19c
Grapefruit	Medium Size Juicy	Each	5c
Oranges	Medium Size Sweet Juicy Cal.	Doz	27c

BAKERY SUGGESTIONS

Old Fashioned Sugar Cookies	2 Lbs	25c
LEMON TEA TIME CAKE	Each	15c
Doughnuts Fresh Daily	Doz	15c
Coffee Rings	2 For	25c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

AVERAGE DRIVER FOUND TO CAUSE MOST MISHAPS

Reckless Motorist Gets Cleaner Bill—Smooth Roads Worst Risk

The "average" motorist is responsible for approximately 75 per cent of mishaps on Massachusetts highways. This is the "verdict" just handed down by the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles.

While the reckless driver gets the haranguing headlines and almost unanimous blame for most of the fatal mishaps on Massachusetts highways, state motor vehicle officials estimate that careless or temporarily - asleep - at -the-switch driving is the principal cause for automobile fatalities.

Although this decision reverses a popular opinion, it does not mitigate a situation providing the basis for the belief that the reckless driver is the principal menace to public safety on the highways.

Every Monday morning, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, issues a summary of motor mishaps throughout the State for the previous we k with a statement which usually sounds a scathing indictment and warning to the drunken or reckless driver. These weekly warnings represent the corrective procedure of the registrar in promoting safety by "educational" methods.

In addressing his weekly statement chiefly to reckless drivers, it is apparent from the registry's own records that the educational effort is being expended on an irresponsible minority.

Reaching into a well-stocked bag of 1931 statistics, a registry official shows that out of 347 specific cases involving fatalities, about 18 per cent are traceable to drunken driving. The causes for the remaining 80-odd per cent of fatal mishaps recorded in this 1931 list are classified as follows: "confused by traffic," 13; "asleep," 17; "absent-minded," 38; "attention diverted," 220.

Other phases of the Registry's 1931 investigations disclose that an overwhelming number of mishaps occurred on highways classified as "smooth."

As a further check on the importance of guarding against carelessness rather than deliberately reckless driving, motor vehicle authorities point out that more than 6000 motor mishaps occurred at "slow" or "medium" speed as compared with less than 3000 accidents resulting from cases where automobiles were going "fast," a rate of speed which the registrar's division interprets as "over 25 m. p. h."

SHIP EXCURSIONISTS TO EMBARK AT BOSTON

Four conducted excursions for central European countries, Scandinavian districts, Germany and Italy, are to leave New York on the Cunard line steamer Berengaria, Dec. 14, it is announced today by Mr. Charles C. Dasey, passenger manager of the company at Boston. In the central European group will be representatives of at least half a dozen countries, all speaking different languages, with Mr. Alfred Markus, a linguist with most European languages at his command, in charge.

On the same day the Anchor liner Cameronia sails with nearly 1000 Scots going abroad for the holidays. The Scythia, leaving New York Dec. 9 and Boston Dec. 10, is to carry many excursionists for holiday trips abroad, said Mr. Dasey.

Women Challenged To Purify New York

(Continued from Page 1)

Sherwood, the famous clown, were auctioneers. Today Ruth Nichols, Margaret Wycherly and Allen Foster will be in charge, Daniel Frohman, Sir Hubert Wilkins and David Frost will be on the stage tomorrow, Graham McNamee will be featured on Thursday, and Milton Cross on Friday.

Other immediate help for unemployed women has been given the several hundred who have been selling tickets for the show on a 50 per cent profit. A number of these have petitioned the exposition management to provide permanent selling opportunities for them, and it is probable that a plan will be devised to utilize the services of those who have proved their ability.

One of the most interesting of the booths which line the Hotel Commodore ballroom is that of Mary Chess, who offers "Pomander balls," the oranges stuck with cloves which Cardinal Wolsey used to have swung before his nose as he walked the streets of London and which Queen Elizabeth held in her hand. The balls are made by two English women living nine miles from a railroad and five miles from a post office, and are imported into the United States. There is a booth for the sale of theater tickets, the device of a former theatrical publicity agent who is at present otherwise unemployed, and many other exhibits.

Motion Pictures

"Mädchen in Uniform"

The long acclaimed and uncommonly fine German picture, "Mädchen in Uniform," opened at the Majestic Theater last evening. Judging from the audience response, it would have fared better at the Fine Arts Theater, where a specialized audience has been trained to receive the German language as something other than Dutch comedics, and is prepared to find a little thought mixed with its film entertainment. It is doubtful if average talkiegoers will be able to make much of "Mädchen in Uniform," with its lack of personality-plus stars and the blare and blazonry of Hollywood. It is a cut above them, if you know what we mean.

Yes, we know that art is simple and capable of direct and universal impact. But some receptivity is required on the part of the beneficiary. "Mädchen in Uniform," which has been amply reviewed in these columns from London and New York, is simple and beautiful. A boarding-school story of more than ordinary significance, it reveals the harsh and nearly devastating effect of the old Prussian régime on sensitive and tender girlhood. The teachers carry themselves like veritable martinets. They are admirably characterized. The principal is very nearly an ogress. Most impressive is the skillful individualization of the young girls. Absolutely without make-up, with no attempt at prettiness, the natural loveliness of each is emphasized and clearly differentiated. This, combined with the actual setting at Potsdam, gives an air of reality that almost overcomes the handicaps of inexpert screen technique. We doubt if the faults of jumpy transition and other little annoyances that keep even the best of pictures from being perfectly satisfying can soon be overcome. Then too, the photography could be improved upon. Nevertheless, "Mädchen in Uniform" is an exceptional picture and one that all intelligent cinema patrons should see.

Poor Dostoevsky

The Russian film, "The Tragedy of Dostoevsky," which opened at the Fine Arts Theater yesterday, is interesting because it is Russian and disappointing for the same reason. We have learned to expect so much from the makers of Russian pictures, even under Soviet dictatorship. And here was a grand opportunity for them to go cinema in a big way.

Instead, they have made a weak picture, lacking unity, coherence and—if we must complete the rhetorical triad—force. Centering the action around Dostoevsky's socialistic youth, which led to his imprisonment in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, the mock execution and the exile to Siberia, they have made a pictorial document which purports to be a revaluation of the author, but which is really a distorted misinterpretation. Dostoevsky's chief offense to the present rulers of the U. S. S. R. seems to be that he never could quite let go of his religious tendencies, and that these developed with his years and his bitter experiences, while his views of socialism broadened as they softened. It is the exposition of a thesis, made plain with English subtitles, rather than cinema drama, or even biography.

There are pages from "The House of the Dead" (inadequately presented), the famous scriptural quotation about the swine, from "The Possessed," a nearly verbatim interview between Raskolnikoff and the Chief of Police from "Crime and Punishment," and for finale, mention of the Grand Inquisitor from "The Brothers Karamazoff" is drawn in. And so on. The strands are imperfectly woven and the effect of wholeness is not achieved.

N. P. Chmeliof, with the cachet of the Moscow Art Theater upon him, makes up to look very like a portrait of the author. As the young Dostoevsky, he is sensitive, appealing. As the older man, in the closing scenes, delivering the famous Pushkin address, he seems to have developed a sly and fawning look. The ostensible director is V. F. Federov, but the presence of the iron hand is more than once indicated.

Note: A real Russian lesson will be conducted at this theater by a representative of the Berlitz School on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

M. L.

Hungary Lends Color to Scenes of Theatrical Art

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

YOUNG PEASANTS SHOW LOYALTY TO CULTURAL TRADITIONS

Costumes Are Famous for Beauty of Ornamentation. American Students, Sojourning in Europe, to Be Trained in Folklore and Dancing in Villages Near Budapest.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hun.—Kalocsa, Szanyi, Sárköz. These are the names of places which will become familiar to the world of American art and of the American stage, because American students are to find there the folklore, the dances, the design, the color which they will need in their study of the theater and of all the arts connected with it. Miss Elma Pratt, the director of the International School of Arts, has been busy arranging for a section of the school to study in Hungary. This section will be located in Budapest, but all the study material concerned with it will be collected from the villages around the Hungarian capital, where the young peasants still carry on the ancient traditions and wear the costumes which, for color and workmanship, are known to be some of the most beautiful in Europe.

Keystone Club Formed to Aid 'Y'

A club with facilities designed to enable contributors to the Y. M. C. A. campaign to keep close tabs on their dollars was organized in Boston today at a business men's luncheon meeting. These men become charter members of the Keystone Club. Their work will be to keep in close contact with the contributors to the budget-balancing canvass of the Boston "Y."

In past years, persons who have contributed to the work have been approached by Y. M. C. A. representatives only during the financial canvass. The new step will provide means for inviting contributors to visit the "Y" and observe its various activities several times during the year, should they care to see how their contributions are being spent.

Mr. John B. Benedict of the American Brass Company, who has been active in the financial canvass organizations, was elected chairman of the Keystone Club. He is a leader in the Young Men's work at the Huntington Avenue branch. Mr. John J. Fogg of the Federal Reserve Bank is vice-chairman.

MEDFORD TRUST CASE SCANS STOCK SALES

Trial of Mr. Herbert S. Mabey, Boston stock broker, and three other defendants on charges of conspiracy to steal and defraud in the purchase and sale of stock of the closed Medford Trust Company, brought Mr. Leon E. Merchant, Boston and Brockton broker, to the witness stand yesterday. Mr. Merchant is alleged by the government to be a "cover-up man" for Mabey. Acting for Mabey, Merchant testified that he bought all the Medford Trust stock possible and then started clearing it to customers on draft. The case is being tried at Middlesex Criminal Court.

Mr. Frederic A. Crafts, assistant district attorney, declared in his opening to the jury that the Government will show that in pursuance of the alleged conspiracy the stock was boomed by radio and letters to the public and that the public was urged to buy at $130 a share when, according to him, the market value was $80 to $85. The other defendants are: Thomas F. Manning, Roslindale; Harry R. Coshnear, Newton, and Samuel Coshnear, Brighton.

HOME LOAN BANK HANDICAPPED BY 'LEGAL RED TAPE'

(Continued from Page 1)

officially, "has received substantially" over $9,000,000 in subscriptions toward the $134,000,000 capital of the system. He said the board would not call upon the Treasury for the $125,000,000 it is authorized to lend to the system until it is needed in order to avoid paying interest on the sum.

Although thousands of application blanks have been sent out for individual borrowers who have proof that they cannot borrow necessary funds from any other source, none has yet been sent to the board for approval, the chairman said.

A statement issued today by Mr. Fort had a twofold purpose, he said, "first to deny stories appearing in some newspapers to the effect that there was a split in the board on the question of the order of application of proceeds of loans made by the Federal Home Loan Banks to building and loan association, or to other member institutions; second, to set forth regulations governing the approval of loans. The report of the alleged split, Mr. Fort declared, "is absolutely without foundation."

"The Federal Home Loan Bank board," he announced, 'is making every effort to see that funds loaned by it to member institutions are put to work for the home owner."

The story in question alleged that the board had split two and two with Mr. Morton Bodfish and Mr. William Best favoring loans to advance the liquidity of building and loan associations, and Dr. John M. Gries and Mr. Fort favoring loans to relieve home owners.

The only questions which have arisen in the board at any time on the regulations governing loans, Mr. Fort declared, "have had to be with determining the most effective method of passing the fund in the control of the board into those channels where they would do the most good for home owners. "There has," he added, "been no effort on the part of any member of the board to make liquidity loans in any form the primary function of the Federal Home Loan Banks."

The policy which the board has agreed should be followed in making advances states that funds should be made available for the following purposes in the following order and preference:

1. To member institutions and nonmember borrowers who will make mortgage loans for the purpose of repairs, remodeling and other activities leading directly to the employment of labor.

2. To member institutions and nonmember borrowers who will make mortgage loans to assist borrowers in paying taxes, or to facilitate the payment of real estate taxes on behalf of borrowers.

3. To member institutions or nonmember borrowers who will make mortgage loans with the particular responsibility of accepting such loans as qualify under Section 4 (d) of the Act.

4. To member institutions and nonmember borrowers to make mortgage loans in cases where the mortgagors are being pressed for payment by present holders with the following exception: care should be used (as long as the present emergency exists) to avoid advancing funds for the purpose of refinancing mortgages now held by any institution eligible for membership in the Federal Home Loan Bank system, or which has other federal instrumentalities, either temporary or permanent, from which it can obtain funds.

5. Finally, loans to member institutions or nonmember borrowers for the purpose of paying withdrawals, maturities, existing debts and like purposes, where in the judgment of the bank such loans are essential to the sound operation of the borrower or will promote the ability of the borrower to make loans.

Orient Experts Differ On Lytton Report Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 29—Agreeing that the Lytton commission had given a truthful report of the Manchurian situation, Dr. George H. Blakeslee, professor of international relations at Clark University, and Mr. Nathaniel Peffer, investigator of Chinese problems, were widely opposed as to the value of that report in a discussion of "Japan and the League of Nations" before the Connecticut valley branch of the Foreign Policy Association here Saturday.

The Lytton report can have no effect, said Mr. Peffer. Japan will not accept its recommendations. "You cannot have peace by mechanism."

Professor Blakeslee praised the steps that had brought about the investigation by the commission, marking a great advance over anything existing in that quarter before the World War. "It is much too early," he declared, "to say that the Lytton report will not bring some equitable solution of the Manchurian question. It may well be that in the next few years Japan will come to the conclusion that this report offers more real advantages to Japan than the Manchukuo plan. This change may result from heavy financial losses that Japan is likely to suffer in the next few years from operations in Manchuria and the Chinese boycott."

BOSTON IMPORTS DECREASE

Value of imports at Boston, for immediate consumption, during the week ended Nov. 26 was $1,078,734, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. A year ago the corresponding figure was $1,484,009. Imports for warehouse were valued at $52,798, as compared with $86,642 a year ago.

Many Women Leaders Named In Contest for Twelve Greatest

Temperance Advocates, Educators, Social Service Workers and Suffragists Are Leading in Poll

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—Temperance advocates, social service workers, educators and women suffrage leaders are the most popular candidates in the contest to select 12 great American women leaders of the past century, the first month's voting by women in all parts of the country reveals.

The contest is being conducted by the National Council of Women and the Ladies' Home Journal, and will close on Dec. 15. Any interested woman may vote, eligible candidates being chosen from women who have done the most for feminine advancement during the last 100 years.

Miss Frances E. Willard, temperance advocate; Miss Jane Addams, founder of Hull House, and Miss Clara Barton, who established the American Red Cross, have polled the largest number of votes so far, according to announcement made here today. Others who stand among the highest on the list are Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, suffrage leaders; Miss Mary Lyon, founder of Mt. Holyoke College; Miss Helen Keller, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam and Dr. Emily B. Blackwell. If they maintain their places during the second month's voting, their names will make up the honor roll of the 12 great American women leaders and their portraits will be displayed at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition next year as part of an exhibit typifying woman's contribution to American progress during the past 100 years. The exhibit will be under the auspices of the National Council of Women.

Other women who have polled a considerable vote in the balloting include Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science; Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, and Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, educator. Contemporary celebrities who stand high in the contest include Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, tennis star; Miss Mary Pickford, Miss Katharine Cornell, Miss Eva Le Gallienne, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Mrs. Herbert Hoover and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

The judges in the contest will be Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Miss Ida M. Tarbell and Dr. Mary E. Woolley.

SALEM TRUST BOARD AGREES TO SETTLE

In order to have civil action dropped eight directors of the closed Salem Trust Company have agreed to make financial settlement with the state bank commissioner, Mr. Arthur Guy, according to decree handed down from the Supreme Judicial Court yesterday. Three other directors have been allowed to enter petitions to negotiate with the commissioner for settlement but no decrees have been entered to discharge the civil cases against them.

The remaining defendants are: John A. Deery, Salem, president and director; Alfrons F. Fischer, Salem, vice-president, treasurer and director; Leo J. Carr, Salem, vice-president and assistant treasurer, and the following directors: Ernest A. Waters, Salem; George C. Vaughan Jr. and John T. Morrissey, both of Boston.

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ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
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ARCHITECTURE : HOME BUILDING : GARDENS

Adobe Brick Mexican Style

Individual Features In California House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

BESIDE a broad highway, in southern California, is a charming Mexican adobe house, to which is joined the forge of an artist iron worker. The two are combined with such skill as to attain the effect of a rambling, spacious, early California home.

As one approaches, one sees in front of the low building, which is the forge, a specially interesting studio window, in which is set what first appears to be a circular piece of glass. We are told that this is really a Mexican glass plate with a sunburst effect, attained by shaped pieces of glass, radiating from the round plate. The effect is decorative and quite unusual.

The long, studio-like forge is situated to the right as one enters the galleria, and the broad eaves of the low roof, over the galleria, are festooned with grape vines from which the fruit hangs heavily. Here and there a gourd vine grows, also with a large green gourd showing occasionally among the foliage. In the corner of the building a tile is set, telling that the house was built, or "poured," the term used in building an adobe, by Pablo Diaz, who had come from Mexico especially to "pour" this interesting house and forge. This adobe is "poured" from soil taken directly off the property on which the building stands.

Looking into the forge through low windows, with a "reja," or grill of iron, protecting each window, and past the beautiful and verdant succulent plants on the sills, one can see the men working, with hammer on anvil, and hear the rhythmic beating of the musical "anvil chorus" within.

Sun-Baked Bricks

The walls of the entire building are about 18 inches thick and the bricks from which they are made are molded in wooden forms, measuring about 18 x 12 x 4 inches. The bricks are baked in the sun for about two weeks, then laid one over the other and plastered on the broad side with moist adobe, as mortar is used, to hold the brick in place. Whitewash is then applied, so as to give a clean white finish to the outside.

Walking along the galleria, one notices the posts which support the roof are heavy old wood, with now and then a huge gouge, as though an enormous spike had been pulled out, and our host tells us that these posts are actually old railroad ties, purchased while the house was in progress in order that an old and crude effect might be attained. The capitals of the posts are made from ties treated in the Aztec-Mexican manner, being laid lengthwise, then cut from the base to the top, in step-like graduations, and overhead are two star lanterns of varicolored glass, which light as well as ornament the galleria.

A little distance from the house, in the charming garden to the left of the galleria, is a well. The upper shaft of the well is made from small flagstones, and further in the garden is a bench made of a huge flagstone with an arch overhead covered with grapevines, from which the purple grapes hang heavily in great quantities. At each post of the galleria, in the garden, as well as in groups, dotted here and there, are what first appear to be large fluted pots planted with their various vines, flowers and shrubbery, but upon examination these garden pots prove to be Spanish roof tile stuck into the ground, the curved edges out, so as to form these fluted pots, and in reality the plants and vines are rooted in the ground.

The floor of the galleria is laid in small river-washed cobbles with a diagonal pattern outlined by very narrow brick, laid on edge. This makes an unusual and interesting floor texture.

Interesting Notes

The living room is reached through a door grille of lacy iron and a heavy wooden door painted blue. One's first impression, on entering the living room is of the inviting fireplace surmounted by a chimney breast, conical shape, of whitewashed brick, with a raised semicircular hearth. The walls are of white hand-troweled plaster, with here and there a decorated niche. One of these niches is directly over a square rosewood piano, toward one corner of the room, which gives an altogether charming result. Along another wall is a bookcase, built to the ceiling and framed with a sawed out molding of interesting detail. The motif of this design is one of bird and beast, the outline only being used. A rich shade of Spanish red is painted into the background of the bookcase.

The ceiling is cross-beamed, the beams being treated with natural oil finish. The ceiling above is colored a soft sky blue tone. The lintels over the doors and windows are of rough wood in a quaint inverted scallop design. A chest of carved walnut rests along one of the walls with the dignity of having proudly held certain treasures of the family for many generations.

An interesting note is revealed as one sees the reverse side of a door opening from the dining room into the living room. It is laid off in squares of about six inches, from top to bottom, and, here and there, a fellow artist has been invited to fill a square with an example of his or her work. The result is a most interesting door, as well as one which means much in sentiment to its owner.

Wall Map

In the dining room are two cupboards, the doors of which are studed with brass nails, forming a scroll design of Spanish origin, and the cupboards themselves are painted a soft green. Another note of particular interest in the dining room is a map painted on the wall showing the various highways winding from lower to upper California. Correctly placed along the highway are miniature replicas of the various missions of early California. It is a truly fascinating wall, and I am certain that the side of the Spanish dining table from which one might see the map would be considered a place of honor in the dining room.

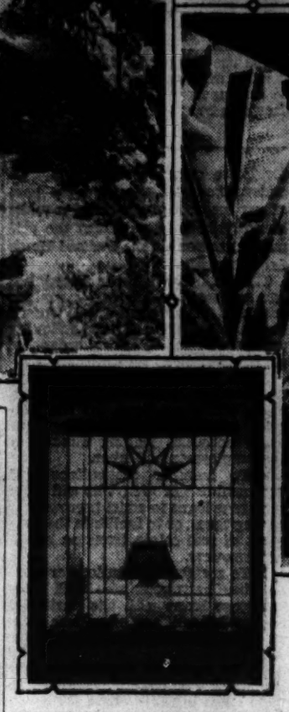
Everything in this home is combined with such easy natural grace as to make for harmony in color and arrangement. The stairway, leading to the bedroom, is decorated with rows of figured tiles, a different design for each step, forming the back part of the tread, the risers and front part of the tread are made from old railroad ties. The second floor stairs hall has charmingly decorated doors leading to the various bedrooms, combining delicate colors in perfect harmony and symmetry of design.

In the master bedroom are two beds, as unusual as they are interesting. The head and foot board of each is made of a sheet of iron painted in an old Spanish floral motif, dull of color and done with such subtlety as to make the beds appear ever so old. The beds are covered with old Spanish bedspreads of a hand woven, heavy yet soft, cream white fabric. The ceiling is again cross beamed and painted the same sky blue as the ceilings of the main floor, and the sun floods in through the windows on two sides.

The unique balustrade of the balcony, I am told, is cut from hot sheets of iron with a chisel, into a vast pattern, typical of those used in the balconies of the stone palaces in the Island of Majorca.

As we descend the stairway and go out into the garden to rest for a moment on the flagstone bench, we feel that we have had a rare treat in visiting this home and enjoying so many features of unusual interest.

H. J. B.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Views of a California House of Mexican Adobe "Poured" by Pablo Diaz, Who Came From Mexico Especially to Supervise the Building of It

My Garden Hobby

Paducah, Ky.

Dear Friends of the Flowers:

A few years ago, with only the sweet memory of my grandmother's quaint garden and rockery, I added one more joy to my "back yard," and I must say, since then there has been something doing all the time in this one spot—my beautiful rockery.

Before winter is over and when nature is still asleep, the first flowers to peep out of their elderdown coats of snow and show their bright faces are the crocus, all arrayed in pretty yellow, pink, white and lavender gowns and then in line comes the grape hyacinth, snowdrop, baby iris, dwarf tulip, primrose, portulaca and this keeps up, each flower coming in due time until winter is here again and the flowers have done their bit.

Not far from the rockery I have a little petal-shaped pansy bed and near it is a stately evergreen, which appears to be keeping watch over these pretty saucy pansy faces.

An old Spanish proverb reads something like this: "In the garden more rows than the garden shows." This proverb reminds me of what I call my "sweet" bed which has only fragrant flowers in it such as grandma's sweet pinks, rose geranium, heliotrope, lily of the valley, hyacinth, violets, tuberoses and fragrant jonquils. This picture is beautifully topped off with a sweet old madeira vine covering the fence.

I have bird baths, rustic furniture, shells galore, bird houses, and rocks here, there, and everywhere in my garden of colors and, if I had to decide on my favorite flower or "hobby," I believe I would say give me my heavenly blue morning-glory that twines around a pretty bird house and which comes to me each morning as does The Christian Science Monitor in all its glory, beauty and splendor.

I would love to tell of my sundial, a gift from a friend who kindly let me select a verse for it—a most familiar one I found appropriate—"I record only the sunny hours."

I enjoy and appreciate "My Garden Hobby" column, and hope it may continue. (Mrs.) L. R. G.

* * *

Leesburg, Fla.

Dear Garden Friends:

I have enjoyed reading so many of the letters which have been published in this column that I would like to try to share my mother's garden with you.

Mother's chief hobby is collecting hibiscus plants. Tiny slips have grown into bushes, which commemorate trips to the various parts of the State; others are the result of cuttings from the gardens of friends; and still others have been obtained by exchanging. There is one flower the size of a breakfast plate and another the size of a small teacup. The flowers are some double and some single. White, soft pink, yellow, apricot, brilliant scarlet, and all shades of red are the colors. We have red Turk's Turban too, which some also call Texas Redbell or Sleeping Hibiscus. When these plants have their biggest bloom they attract the bees so that there is a steady humming sound in the garden like a miniature factory in operation.

On the right side of our home there is barely room for the driveway between the house and the fence of the next lot. On our side of the fence hardy periwinkle plants are growing; these bloom continuously, pink and white, and do not object to the baked soil. On the other side of the fence is a hedge of Australian pines, which make a dark green background for the periwinkles.

At the front of the lot we have planted several large arborvitaes and other plants to give a screen from the people who are continuously passing on the main street of our town. Between the trees and the house is a lawn of centipede grass which makes a wonderful thick carpet. Around the house are plants with leaves that will remain green all year round, and which will not be blackened by a light frost. There is also a Chinese Punk Tree to break the monotony of the straight blank wall of the left side of the house.

Along the right side of the lot is a fairly high hedge of various plants and also a lovely big camphor tree, an Australian pine, two Australian oaks, and two avocados. Just now the Australian pine looks all shaggy and bearded with brown pollen on its needles. Even with the front of the house there has been set out hibiscus and other bushes in a half circle to give us a larger private garden. This is one of the several places we are considering for "the pool" which is to be.

At the back, though, is the main garden. This is narrow, less than half the width of the lot. First, there is a square of grass, provided with chairs and a bench and where we sometimes have our Sunday night supper in the summer. From this a brick walk leads around the pecan tree in a square and to the bird bath near the back of the garden. Leesburg is a bird sanctuary, so that we have all kinds of birds in the bushes and trees. On each side there is a hedge of various bushes and close into the walk are low-growing plants and flowers. Paths of broken concrete go behind the bird bath and into the other part of the yard. Under the pecan tree is a concrete bench. Back here are the several other possible places for "The Pool." Several times the decision has almost been made, but each time some member of the family objects to that particular spot. We have peach trees, various citrus fruits, pecans, bananas, papayas, persimmons and guavas. One young friend said admiringly as she ate sweet kumquats, "You-all have the nicest garden to sit in. There's always something to eat." Due to the warm weather this year the peaches became all mixed up and put out new little leaves and bloomed a short time ago instead of waiting for spring. In the background we have a few poinsettia plants which are wonderful now. I shall never forget my amusement years ago, when near Christmas time I read a story of a girl receiving a potted poinsettia plant. The only kind I knew had to be cut back again and again to keep them from growing taller than the second story and having their red leaves way out of sight.

All the arrangement in our garden is due to the kindness of a friend who is a landscape architect. Before she offered to help us make a real garden all we had was scattered fruit trees and specimen plants in the back and the usual lawn and foundation planting in the front.

(Miss) M. D.

* * *

Pittsfield, Mass.

Dear Friends:

I don't think there can be any more delightful "hobby" than a flower garden. My summer home is on a point of land on the Connecticut shore. For many years I have had an old-fashioned garden there, starting in the early spring with tulips, narcissus, single and double daffodils, lilies of the valley, and others. Then come different kinds of lilies that bloom for several weeks. All kinds and colors of iris, bachelor's button, California poppy, cornflower, peonies, gaillardia, mullein pink, phlox, lady slipper, bluebells and mignonette. Late summer and fall is just a riot of color with the marigolds, zinnia, gladiolus, nicotiana, sunflower, painted daisy, etc., all forming a beautiful combination of color. I must not omit a tiny little rose plot of ever-blooming roses, 18 plants in it, I think, which keeps me in roses all the summer and fall.

About two years ago, I started a small rock garden. I have enjoyed working in it more than I can say. I found a very nice environment for it, on the east side of the Point, a natural excavation, well protected from the cold winds. With some rocks in it to start with, it was very easy to add more rocks as they were needed, from the rocky shore a few feet away. It is so entirely different in every way from the larger garden it has been a delightful study to collect the small plants and flowers it calls for, as it is only about 15 by 15 feet in size, with rather a rounded effect. The sedums are so interesting, such a variety to choose from. It is always such a thrill to find a new one. I have about 35 specimens in all. Much as I think of my little rock garden, I would not give up, for it, the dear, happy memories connected with my older garden. It is always my pleasure and joy to be a part of both. (Mrs.) J. A. P.

Planting Your Hotbed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WOULD you like to pick beautiful violets and gay tulips from your garden in February? Wouldn't it be jolly casually to mention to a garden-loving friend in that month, "I believe my lettuce is more delicious and tender this year than it was last season." Or imagine at a dinner on a cold February evening, being able to say: "Try some of these radishes. They're the first of the season!"

We won't try to justify a hotbed in the North or a coldframe in the South from a commercial viewpoint. All garden lovers know that the joy of growing things cannot be translated into dollars and cents.

The two main types of hotbed were discussed in another article. The beginning of the new year, when the days begin to lengthen, is the right time to start either plants, bulbs or seeds. The little garden is a miniature greenhouse, but the problem of ventilation requires closer attention than the larger glass-inclosed structure because of the small air space.

With either the manure-type or electrically heated type, the problem of temperature is of no trouble. On warm, sunny days, even in January, the sash must be raised a little. A reliable thermometer is an absolute necessity. Keep the air temperature around 80 degress Fahrenheit and be sure the soil is not more than 85 degrees. Even on cold days, a change of air must be effected. The sash can be opened a very little for a minute or two. No plant will thrive anywhere unless it has fresh air. In a hotbed or a coldframe, the air has a tendency to get damp. It is very necessary that watering be carefully done. A little water goes a long way. Of course, the amount of sunshine plays an important part; in cloudy weather very little water is needed. The plants will "damp-off" and develop fungus if too much moisture is present and the sunshine is scarce. Always water in the morning of a day that promises sunshine.

In a small glass garden, the plants may be planted closer than usual. If you buy rugged violet clumps from a florist they may be set 10 inches apart. Tulips may be set four inches apart. Lettuce heads may be grown six inches apart.

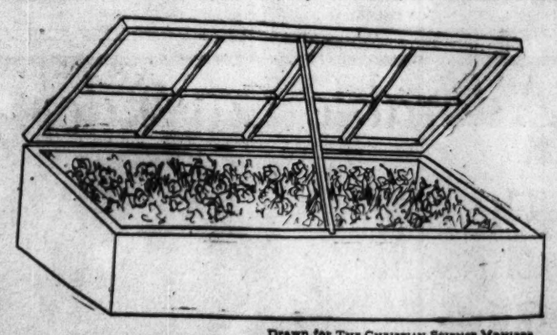
With newly developed electrical heating coils, garden lovers may enjoy miniature greenhouse growing at slight expense. Most communities have a special low rate for this use of electricity, as it is classified as commercial rather than domestic. A local electrical concern will give details.

Besides the plants already mentioned, such others as hyacinths, crocuses, lilies of the valley, jonquils and daffodils may be grown successfully.

A "winter garden" is great fun and a delightful hobby. It seems certain that a great many garden lovers will take it up.

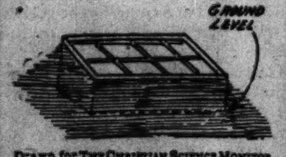
HAYDN PEARSON.

[An article with diagrams, "A Hotbed You Can Make," was published Nov. 23.]



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Hotframe Made With a Stock Window, and Violets May Be Gathered In Deep Winter Weather.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Shaded Area Represents the Part to Be Banked Up by Earth.

Primroses Make a Fine Hobby

Pretty Mountain Plants of Many Varieties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE who is gardening for the love of it will find primroses a satisfying hobby with a wide, wide field in which he may adventure with reasonable expectation of precious reward. There is a general belief that primroses are "difficult," especially in America because of the hot, dry summers and changeable winter weather. Greenhouses and cold frames are a great advantage, of course, in raising from seed and protection in early stages of growth, but one can accomplish wonders without these aids.

Even with the best equipment and most careful attention some primulas do not seem happy under cultivation; but during recent years our resources have been greatly enriched by the introduction of many fine species, most of them adapted to garden culture. The records of travel and discoveries of plant hunters as well as practical experiences of successful growers make most interesting reading these long winter evenings.

Most primulas are mountain plants, some of them found where they are covered with snow for three or more months of the year. When they are brought to gardens the attempt must be made to offer each plant as far as possible the same conditions as those under which it flourishes in nature—to approximate the types of soil and situation necessary for its welfare.

Primulas are usually propagated by seed for general purposes and for new varieties, but strong growing plants can be increased by division or off sets. Some choice varieties are not good seeders and it is necessary to propagate by division in order to perpetuate them.

Seed should be ordered in advance so as to obtain it when fresh and may be sown as soon as available in the autumn, in pans or boxes and kept cool through the winter. The soil for seed and the first transplanting should consist of finely sifted leaf mold two parts, sand one part and good garden loam one part. The surface should be smooth and firm and seeds pressed lightly into the soil, covering them with a thin layer of clean sand. Water gently with a fine spray. Cover the boxes with paper or a pane of glass and keep in a temperature of 55-60 degrees until seedlings appear—which should be in about three weeks. Remove to a light position shaded from direct sunshine. When large enough to handle they may be transplanted into other flats or cold frames, two inches apart each way and given a lower temperature. By the end of May they should be good strong plants ready for their permanent place in bed or border, in any case, where they will be somewhat shaded and kept fairly moist.

They go through the hot weather better in boxes or in beds than in pots as they can be kept more evenly moist. A few flowers may be expected the first year but most of the plants will be at their best the second or following years.

Many primroses, including the Polyanthus type, are evergreen and should not lose their foliage through drought, sunshine or frost as this may result in no blooms.

As a garden plant P. denticulata is well known and usually grown without difficulty. This blooms early. P. Mooreana has round heads of pendant flowers of a rich purple and is valued as a late bloomer. The Muscarioides section is not so easy of cultivation but still not difficult. The best is P. Littoniana. P. Burmanica often has a second flowering season in autumn. P. Helodoxa is a fine yellow that is fairly easy to establish if given plenty of moisture.

Primulas that develop a stout fleshy resting bud go through the winter better if kept free of overhead wet. A handful of sharp sand, stone chips or even ashes over the crown is a protection from changing weather conditions.

Primula auricula is a European perennial growing wild in mountainous regions and commonly regarded as an alpine. It is hardy and has proved an excellent subject for rock or alpine gardens. The flowers are tubular and borne in trusses well above the foliage and are usually very sweet scented. What are known as Show Auriculas are powdered with a fine mealy substance called farina. Such primulas have large flowers and variety in color, but rain is likely to mar their foliage and they do better under cool greenhouse culture than out of doors.

E. J. F.

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THE HOME FORUM

On November in Normandy

NOVEMBER, in the calendar of the Normandy peasant, is the month of banquets. At least, it is so in my village and in many other villages I know. The long summer days, which kept the farmer out-of-doors while the light lasted, have given way to short, uncertain days on which work in the fields is reduced to a minimum. The beets have been pulled and piled in silos. The land has been plowed. The apples have been plucked and converted into cider. The cattle have taken up their winter quarters.

No sooner has the afternoon fairly begun than it is ended. The dusk falls upon the countryside when the hour hand of the clock has barely completed a third of its course. It is time to turn in; and in every house the lamps are lit.

Yet the progress of civilization is inexorable; and even in the Normandy village there are public illuminations. In the grocer's shop by the grassy square near the ancient church, a switch is turned and electric lights make it possible to pick one's way in the miry lanes. This is a great concession to modern comfort and enables us to proceed homeward from our occupations without inconvenience. But the lighting of the roads is for a strictly limited period. At eight o'clock precisely the switch is turned in the opposite direction. It is assumed that all good folk are indoors. Night, in a far more complete sense than in the towns, has descended.

Rarely do I hear belated stragglers going past my house in the darkness. If I mount to the terrace of my garden and look down on the village, it is seldom that I can discern a feeble glimmer in the blackness of the valley. Not only are the villagers indoors; they are in bed. They have already supped and retired. Winter is the period for sleep, and these men and women who have risen early and labored late for many months now take their rest.

It is true that some of them possess the radio; but apparently it is not generally used to beguile winter nights. Probably it only marches between five and seven o'clock. Nor are the villagers in the habit of calling on each other. There are no family parties. The home is a private place which is not to be invaded except on great ceremonious occasions. Social life, in the normal run of the weeks, does not exist. The newspaper has been read; and there is nothing for it but to imitate the fowls and go to roost.

* * *

Nevertheless, the monotony of village life must sometimes be broken. Not that the villagers are aware of any monotony. They are content with their tasks and, when their tasks fail them, they welcome repose. Custom, however, has ordained that there should be fête days throughout the year. In the summer the national celebrations of Quatorze Juillet furnish an occasion for an official distribution of prizes to the children in the courtyard of the school; and a ball on the greensward is afterward organized. In addition, each village has its particular day of rejoicing. That is about all, for there is much work to be done.

But with the coming of November, with its generous gift of leisure, the banquets begin. There are three of them to which I am always invited and which I can scarcely refuse to attend. If I am in Paris, I must return for the Banquet of the Ex-Combatants. Nor can I afford to miss the Banquet of the Firemen—the Pompiers, as they are called. Finally, there is the Banquet of the Musicians; but, as the Musicians are drawn from three villages, and as their Banquet is held in each village in rotation, I feel I may excuse myself when it is held in the most distant village, with which I have personally nothing to do.

On these nights—at the end of the week—there is a prodigal consumption of electricity. The grocer does not turn back the switch at eight o'clock; there is a perpetual nocturnal illumination. The president of each association has called on me to assure himself of my intended presence; and I have been flattered at this attention. It is not easy to find a suitable dining table; but the keeper of the tiny country inn does his best to provide accommodation by arranging boards on trestles. As there are fifty of us, it is a tight fit. We are pressed close together on benches, and there is hardly room for the servers to pass behind us. I have certainly eaten in more comfortable circumstances, but perhaps I have never eaten in happier circumstances. They have a phrase in France about the *chaleur communicative des banquets*—the communicative warmth of banquets. In this case, it is both moral and physical.

* * *

Almost from the beginning, the walls, like our foreheads, are covered with moisture. It trickles down in great beads. The windows are a dull haze. The lights over the table seem to swim in a mist. The steam room of a Turkish bath is not vastly different from our banqueting hall.

But the temperature of the moist atmosphere is as nothing to the temperature of our friendship. We are a conscious community. We may have gone about our work without taking overmuch notice of each other; we may have closed our houses to each other; but now we are enthusiastically aware of each other, and are bubbling over with good wishes. We shout across the table in a manner that is forbidden in all books of etiquette; but is not forbidden in the etiquette of the heart. We want all the news of each other, and we want it at once. Above all, we want to remind each other, without a moment's delay, of what happened last year, or twenty years ago. It is amazing how important an apparently trivial incident can become merely by reason of the fact that we both witnessed it, or participated in it, twenty years ago. Thus are we grappled together by hooks of steel.

The Ex-Combatants are, of course, peculiarly linked together. They may have been stationed far from each other, but they have common memories. The Pompiers, too, are bound together by recollections of fires they have fought or of exercises they have performed. The Musicians, likewise, have their open secrets. To tell the truth, I am never quite sure whether I am among the Ex-Combatants, the Firemen, or the Bandsmen; for their faces, for the most part, are the same. The members of the fire brigade are all the valid men of the village; and all the valid men of the village—with the exception of the youngsters who have recently come to man's estate—were mobilized in the war. As for the Musicians, they are recruited from the same companies. So that, although we give ourselves different names on different occasions, we are, in reality, the same men; and thus we contrive to have, at the opening of the winter, three banquets instead of one.

* * *

For myself, I am Honorary everything; and in this capacity of universal Honorary, I am placed with the Mayor and the Deputy and the General Councilor at the head of the table. I may, therefore, after the soup and the fish and the fowl and the meat and the vegetables and the salads and the sweets and the ices and the fruits, and the rest of the innumerable dishes have each been passed round at least twice, be politely asked to speak. I made the mistake of taking the request seriously on one occasion. It was quite a good speech that I made, and it was vigorously applauded. Yet I realized at once that it was misplaced—that nobody had come to the Banquet to listen to orations. The Deputy was wiser. When he was called upon, he sang a song.

That is the proper thing to do at these banquets. The Mayor has sung the same song at every banquet in the village for fifty years. Hence his popularity. There was never a more respected Mayor; and, although it should be said that he is indefatigable in the fulfillment of his functions, one of his chief claims on the affections of his fellow citizens is that he is always ready to sing his song. He likes, of course, to be urged. I now never lose the opportunity of begging him to sing his song. He has indeed a fairly varied repertory, but the other songs are mere padding; there is only one *chanson* that matters. Often do I regret that, in my youth, I did not learn one good song.

The principal fruit-grower has also an excellent song; and so has the man who supplies me with my milk. The younger men are too inclined to try their voices on the latest ditties of Paris, and the inferiority of these latest ditties is painfully apparent to us older men. Besides, they forget the words and are apt to break down. No, there is nothing like a good old song that has been sung by the same person for ten, twenty, or forty years. It mellows, it acquires a flavor, it is overlaid with the patina of time.

* * *

Nobody would dream of singing someone else's song. A title has been acquired in it. I can imagine no greater scandal than the stealing of another man's song. Were the fruit-grower, for example, suddenly to forestall the Mayor, or the Mayor to catch up the fruit-grower's favorite song, there would be something like consternation. And rightly so. These songs belong to those who have sung them for so many years. Whereas, you cannot really say that the latest ditties of Paris belong to anybody.

All in all, the Banquet—meal and melody—lasts from eight o'clock until midnight. Then we join the ladies, who have not, as you may suppose, been left uncared for. They have, despite repeated experience, been optimistically waiting for us to dance in another room from, say, nine o'clock, cheered by the strains of a mechanical piano. Such are the November Banquets in my Normandy village.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

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A Democratic Game

Never shall I forget my first night in St. Andrews. A dangerous small boy was swinging a new driver at an invisible ball on the hotel mat. Three men, leaning on the visitors' book, were arguing about a certain mashie. A girl in the lounge was shrilly defending her conduct on the home green. At the next table to me in the dining-room sat a man in plus fours who cheered his solitude by practising approach shots with his soup-spoon. When the spoon, fresh from a bunker of oxtail, was no longer playable, he did a little gentle putting with a bread pill and a fork. . . .

To a St. Andrews' man the sight of the stars at night is a hint that the time has come to uproot daisies from a green. When he sees a shooting star, I am sure he cries: "What a drive!" . . .

The town is a delight; an old grey town of ancient houses and monastic ruins; full of men in plus fours and women with golf bags on their tweed shoulders; of undergraduates in splendid scarlet gowns; of happy meetings in cakeshops; of wayside gossip; of fine windows full of silk nightdresses, Fair Isle jumpers, brogues, golf clubs, golf bags, and, strange to say, one or two bookshops, presumably for the use of the Oxford of Scotland.

All the time the North Sea unwraps itself restlessly on the curve of the lovely bay, beyond which lies that sacred strand, the golf links, backed by the stern bulk of the M. C. C. of golf—the "Royal and Ancient." . . .

I am told the best golf at St. Andrews is often played by the ratepayers, who are the hereditary owners of the links. They have been practising their strokes since the sixteenth century. Every ratepayer in St. Andrews has the freedom of the links, and at certain times in the day and year the chimney-sweep takes precedence over the most urgent visiting millionaire. Golf in St. Andrews is a sport in its most democratic form. The famous links faithfully reproduce the spirit of a game whose first championship match was played by a king and a tradesman in partnership against two nobles.—H. V. MORTON, in "In Search of Scotland." (London: Methuen; New York: Dodd Mead.)

Glengariff

(Ireland)

I

Gazing from each low bulwark of this bridge,
How wonderful the contrast! Dark as night,
Here, amid cliffs and woods, with headlong might
The black stream whirls, through ferns and drooping sedge,
'Neath twisted roots moss-brown, and weedy ledge.
Gushing;—aloft, from yonder birch-clad height
Leaps into air a cataract, snow-white;
Falling to gulfs obscure. The mountain ridge,
Like a grey Warder, guardian of the scene,
Above the cloven gorge gloomily towers:
O'er the dim woods a gathering tempest lours;
Save where athwart the moist leaves' lucid green
A sunbeam, glancing through disparted showers,
Sparkles along the rill with diamond sheen!

II

A sun-burst on the Bay! Turn and behold!
The restless waves, resplendent in their glory,
Sweep glittering past yon purpled promontory,
Bright as Apollo's breastplate. Bathed in gold,
Yon bastioned islet gleams. Thin mists are rolled,
Translucent, through each glen. A mantle hoary
Veils those peaked hills shapely as e'er in story
Delphic, or Alpine, or Vesuvian old,
Minstrels have sung. From rock and headland proud
The wild wood spreads its arms around the bay:
The manifold mountain cones, now dark, now bright,
Now seen, now lost, alternate from rich light
To spectral shade; and each dissolving cloud
Reveals new mountains while it floats away.

—SIR AUBREY DE VERE, "Poems."

Courtesy of Len Maxon, Detroit, Michigan, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Green Dress: From a Painting by Martin Linsted

IF ONE is interested in composition, Martin Linsted's painting, "The Green Dress," should prove particularly appealing. For it possesses a fine quality of rhythm and tonal value, completing a significant design. It is modern without the dubious trait of abstraction.

In spite of the complexity of the design, the work offers taste and a distinct impression of repose. It is a picture at which one might look indefinitely, with an ever-increasing appreciation.

The linear arrangement lends remarkable pictorial value, and the artist has answered satisfactorily all questions of dominance. Through the comprehending approach of Mr. Linsted to his subject, the painting takes on an unique depth of human importance.

At the 1930 Michigan Artists' Exhibition, this picture by Mr. Linsted was adjudged the outstanding canvas of its sort in the show. The painter is well known in the middle West; he has devoted a great deal of his time to instruction in Detroit, after having received his formal training in Paris.

When the Fog Blows In

I am blessed in that, though I live but a few moments' ride from one of the beautiful cities of crowded southern California, and share its conveniences, a few moments of walking will take me through residential streets into empty canyon trails.

Such a walk I took last Sunday, through the beauty of our first heavy fog. How deeply I love fog! White silence—utter aloneness, where otherwise there would be the aggressive populousness of houses and lawns. I answered its call in my rough clothes—leather jacket and trousers—and walked in the stillness of it. There was a mysterious timbered house beside the road, swathed in mist; I glimpsed brown leaves on the yellowed green of the lawn, and tall Lombardy poplars rattling their leaves like a thousand raindrops. From the kitchen drifted the rhythmic chink of silverware being dried and dropped into drawers; cultured voices of the dinner guests droned in the parlor, and I felt the warm breath of music as someone turned a radio on softly. Outside, where I stood, there was always the white, damp quiet of the fog, and the pattering leaves of the poplars.

I passed a little rustic gate, down the street—a gate of rough limbs, flanked by pungent eucalyptus and a spicy hedge. Still farther down, there was the spider-leg grotesqueness of black limbs against the drifting white fog. There, too, were deodar trees in the mist curl—their branches drooping, not arrogantly erect, as pine branches, but humbly descending as though to express their gratitude for the support of the trunk—and then the tips of them eagerly lifted up.

There was a low white bungalow dignified at the head of a sloping lawn, showing its lights as the dusk came treading on the heels of the fog. I love the house because it shelters a dear friend. But I said to the friend who sat within on this fog-ensnared late evening: "You do not know me, when your lights make rings of white in the drifting mist. I am a stranger, walking among the cloud-wraiths. You have never met me; I have met myself so seldom that myself is still a mystery. That is the haunting charm of the 'I' that I am when the fog blows in."

Økonomi

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

I STAT, Forretning, Hjem og i sociale Kredse staar Økonomi stærkt i Tankens forreste Linje, hvad der uden Tvivl skyldes de fremherskende Tilstande. Den almindeligt antagne Opfattelse af Ordet "Økonomi" er overdreven Sparsommelighed, og ikke sjældent tager den Form i overdreven Paaholdenhed; derfor bliver den ofte skubbet til Side eller undgaaet som mindre velset. Men det modsatte er Tilfældet. Et Leksikon definerer "Økonomi" som en Administration af ethvert Samfunds eller enhver Organisations Interesser og Pengemidler med Henblik paa en ordnet Handlemaade og Ydeevne,—den Kunst eller Videnskab, som en saadan Administration bringer til Anvendelse. Naar Økonomi betragtes saaledes, bliver den en Kvalitet, det er værd at opdyrke og anvende i alle menneskelige Anliggender.

Alle rette Tanker findes udelukkende i Gud, det guddommelige Sind; og at bruge de Ideer, som kommer derfra, er at bringe Guds Visdom og Magt til Udførelse i vort daglige Liv. I sit højeste Begreb maa Økonomi saaledes ses som en Virkning af det guddommelige Sind og en Faktor af væsentlig Betydning for Menneskets fuldendte Harmoni og Fuldkommenhed. Følgelig kan den ikke tilsidesættes, men maa regnes med, for at man kan finde den rette Ordning i det daglige Liv. Økonomi følger med Visdom og er et uundværligt Aktiv. Et Individs mentale Udrustning er den Tap, hvorpaa hans Virksomhed drejer sig; og hvis Grundlaget for hans Tanke ikke er korrekt, er Resultaterne tilbøjelige til at gaa skævt.

At økonomisere betyder paa den ene Side ikke ganske enkelt at opspare Penge, at være nøjsom eller at holde sig tilbage fra at give. Det betyder ikke alene, at vi ikke formaalsløst skal ødsle Tiden bort, spilde Energien til ingen Nytte eller tillade, at vor naturlige Begavelse ligger brak. Det betyder snarere, at vi klogt og vel bør administrere alle vore Anliggender og Midler, saa at den Maade, hvorpaa vi holder Hus med dem, hverken medfører Tab eller Ødselhed. At praktisere Økonomi betyder, at Udgivelsen eller Opsparingen af Tid, Penge, Aktiver eller hvilke som helst andre Interesser kan blive yderst fordelagtig og vil bære Præget af klog Administration samt en skarpsindig og dygtig Forvaltning.

At have Tanken forankret i det guddommelige Sinds Intelligens er at have den Visdom, som er Forløberen for vlis Administration—samt at have den Belønning: "Han skal være som et Træ, der er plantet ved Vandbække, hvilket giver sin Frugt i sin Tid, og hvoraf ikke et Blad affalder; og alt, hvad han gør, skal han faa Lykke til".

Visdom bliver udtrykt i Klogskab, Skarpsindighed, Takt, Omsigt, sund Dømmekraft og andre sande Kvaliteter, som leder til ordnet Handlemaade og Ydeevne. Som den vise Mand træffende siger i Salomons Ordsprog: "I den vises Bolig er der kosteligt Liggendefæ og Olie; men et daarligt Menneske opsluger det".

Det viseste Menneske, man nogen Sinde har kendt, var Kristus Jesus, og han efterlod sig uforlignelige Eksempler paa forstandig Administration. Guds Visdom var hans stadige Vejleder. Ved sin aandeliggjorte Tænkning og klare, urokkelige Erkendelse af sin Væren-eet-med Gud var Mesteren i Stand til at møde sit eget og andres Behov i et hvilket som helst Tilfælde, og han udtrykte fuldkommen Herredømme og Indsigt. Han saa alt i dets rette Perspektiv. Efter at han havde bespist Skarerne, bad han sine Disciple om at samle de tiloversblevne Stykker, at intet skulde gaa til Spilde.

I Guds Univers kan der kun være systematisk, ordnet Rækkefølge med Forsyning og Krav fuldkomment reguleret. Gud er den gavmilde Giver, og i den guddommelige Økonomi er der ingen Ødselhed.

For at opnaa den Visdom, som bliver udtrykt i Økonomi, og som leder til intelligent og fordelagtig Regulering af menneskelige Anliggender, maa Tanken holdes i Linie med Guds Lov. Man maa fatte og bruge de guddommelige Egenskaber—erstatte Uærlighed med Ærlighed, Uretfærdighed med Retfærdighed, Frygt med Tillid, Svaghed med Styrke, Tvivl med Tillidsfuldhed og Sløvhed med Virksomhed. Saa vil det vise sig, at retfærdig Tænkning gennemtrænger og velsigner den mindste Ubetydelighed i det daglige Liv. Menneskelige Formaal og Hensigter bliver uselviske ved Økonomiens velgørende Indflydelse, og et godt Resultat følger med enhver retfærdig Bestræbelse. Den styrker og øger de mentale Evner. Saaledes vil Guds Lov blive Drivkraften i menneskelig Virksomhed, den moralske Standard vil hæves og vil sikre forbedrede Tilstande. Personlige, kommunale og internationale Anliggender vil da blive ledet ind under den Gyldne Regel ("Alt hvad I ville, at Menneskene skulle gøre imod eder, det skulle ogsaa I gøre imod dem"), som fører til forøget Tillidsfuldhed, Fremgang, Harmoni og Fred.

I en af sine Love for Moder-Kirken bestemte Mary Baker Eddy, at den Fremgangsmaade, som skulde styre Kirkens Medlemmer, er "Visdom, Økonomi og Broderkærlighed" (*Church Manual, Art. XXIV, Sect. 5*), hvilket Gud kræver. De, der studerer Christian Science, bevidner Virkningen af at anvende denne Regel i deres individuelle Liv og viser dens velgørende Virkninger paa Sundhed, Lykke og Udkomme.

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Architecture

First the stanch "vertical" of upward look,
Then the supported roof, horizon-lined,
Then the slow curve, the spanning dome that took
The sun's own path, and with the sun declined.

So man built walls and roofs to shelter him,
Embodied symbols of the world he saw
And heard and felt, a gallant world yet grim,
Governed by cool uncompromising law.

But once when morning sun-rays found the dew
Slantingly through a Druid oak and built
Tall tents of light, in awe he stood—and knew
The law that sets a bronze oak leaf a-tilt.

He dreamed again—and built to crown the height
A gray cathedral that let in the light.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

Economy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN NATIONAL, business, home, and social circles economy is much in the forefront of thought, due no doubt to prevalent conditions. The generally accepted sense of the word "economy" is that of excessive saving, and it not infrequently takes form in excessive parsimony; hence it has often been pushed aside or evaded as undesirable. But the reverse is the case. One dictionary defines "economy" as an administration of the concerns and the resources of any community or establishment with a view to orderly conduct and productiveness—the art or science of such administration. Considered thus, economy becomes a quality worthy of cultivation and utilization in all human affairs.

All right thoughts are to be found exclusively in God, divine Mind; and to use the ideas therefrom is to bring into daily service the wisdom and power of God. Thus economy in its highest sense may be seen as an effect of divine Mind and a factor essential to man's complete harmony and perfection. Accordingly, it cannot be set aside, but must be dealt with in order that one may find the proper adjustment in daily life. Economy is a companion of wisdom and is an indispensable asset. The mental equipment of an individual is the pivot of his activity; and if the basis of his thought is not correct, results are apt to go awry.

To economize does not mean, on the one hand, simply to save money, to be frugal, or to withhold from giving. It does not mean merely that we should not squander time aimlessly, waste energy uselessly, or allow inherent talents to lie fallow. It means, rather, that we should administer all our affairs and resources wisely and well, so that their husbanding involves neither loss nor waste. The practice of economy means that the spending or saving of time, money, assets, or any other interests will be to the utmost advantage, and will bear the impress of prudent management and sagacious and efficient stewardship.

To have thought anchored in the intelligence of divine Mind is to have that wisdom which is the precursor of wise administration—and the reward: "And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

Wisdom is expressed in prudence, sagacity, discretion, circumspection, sound judgment, and other real qualities which lead to orderly conduct and productiveness. As the wise man aptly puts it in Proverbs, "There is treasure to be desired and oil in the dwelling of the wise; but a foolish man spendeth it up."

The wisest man ever known was Christ Jesus, and he left unequaled examples of judicious administration. The wisdom of God was his constant guide. Through his spiritualized thinking and his clear, unwavering realization of at-one-ment with God the Master was able to supply his own and others' needs in any emergency, and he expressed perfect government and discernment. He saw everything in its proper perspective. After feeding the multitude, he requested his disciples to gather up the fragments, that nothing should be lost.

In God's universe there can only be systematic, orderly sequence, with supply and demand perfectly adjusted. God is the bountiful Giver, and in the divine economy there is no waste.

To obtain that wisdom which is expressed in economy and leads to intelligent and profitable adjustment of human affairs, thought must be kept in line with the law of God. One must lay hold of, and put to use, the divine attributes—replace dishonesty with honesty, injustice with justice, fear with trust, weakness with strength, doubt with confidence, and apathy with activity. So righteous thinking will be found to penetrate and bless the very minutiæ of daily living. Human aims and purposes become unselfed through the benign influence of economy, and success follows every righteous endeavor. It strengthens and increases mental capacities. Thus will God's law become the motive power of human action and the moral standard be raised, insuring improved conditions. Individual, communal, and international affairs will then be conducted under the Golden Rule, which leads to increased confidence, prosperity, harmony, and peace.

Mary Baker Eddy provided in one of the By-Laws of The Mother Church that the proceedings of its members should be governed by "wisdom, economy, and brotherly love" (Church Manual, Art. XXIV, Sect. 5), as God requires. The students of Christian Science are attesting the effect of the application of this Rule in their individual lives, and are showing forth its beneficent effects on health and happiness and supply.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

One Who Knew R. L. S.

I knew an old lady who was a girl when Robert Louis Stevenson was a boy in Edinburgh. Her father was connected with the Stevenson firm and, as a youth, R. L. S. was often at her house. After so many years her remembrance of him had become vague, but she still recalled one chilly evening, when he was leaving, her mother calling downstairs to him: "Mr. Stevenson, I hope you will remember to put on your coat," and R. L. S. waving a cheery assent.

The old lady's attitude towards Stevenson's style of writing was very critical, and she was fond of quoting from the following article (as her copy of this essay was not signed, I cannot verify its source) which was headed: "Scott and Stevenson."

"It is the fashion," the article ran, "indeed it has become a commonplace of criticism to compare Stevenson with Scott. It seems to me unfair, almost cruel, to make such a comparison. Beside Scott, Stevenson is the smart boy in a lower form, pert, alert, nimble, indubitably clever, agile but lacking thew and sinew. As regards creative power, no just comparison is possible, nor even in regard to style can the comparison be aptly sustained. 'Sir Walter's books,' observes a discerning American, 'seem to me like a large symphony which has many discords; Stevenson's like a discreet yet moving theme; be it big or little, it is always a delight but it may well be played on fewer instruments; less impressive, less potent to touch and enthrall than the broken music of the large careless genius whose very imperfections spring from inexhaustible opulence.'

"The lover of verbal neatness, of grace, of symmetry will always be apt to deride Scott and extol Stevenson—Scott is in the first flight of English prose writers, and Stevenson is not—Scott's which in prose style soars to heights never reached by Stevenson. Indeed it is no paradox to say that not until the creative writer forgets words in the glow, 'the fine frenzy' of creation, does he achieve the glories, the harmonies and witcheries of great style. The 'thoughts that breathe' bring the 'words that burn,' so it ever is with lords of language.

"Isaiah, Job, Æschylus, Dante, Shakespeare are above the dominion of words—masters not slaves, and often intensity of imagination performs its miracles as with the artless simplicity of a child. 'The driving is like the driving of Jehu the son of Nimishi, for he driveth furiously.' There at a stroke by a flash of lightning we have a whole character limned. By a single sentence composed of simple words Jehu and his driving are made vivid forever. Of that miraculous power Stevenson had little. With him language is rarely if ever, molten, rarely if ever comes with a rousing rush that carries the reader off his feet.

"I remember a letter coming to the office in which he thanked the printer's reader for the lessons he had given him in punctuation. At that time his literary capacity was not perfect. His 'shalls' and 'wills,' and 'woulds' and 'shoulds' were confused. He wrote 'try and' instead of 'try to' and 'different to' for 'different from'".

The old lady's copy of the article ended here. She had, however, in her possession a more intimate reminder of R. L. S. than that. It was a birthday book, and opposite the date November 13, in faded brown writing was inscribed "Robert Louis Stevenson, 1850." "When he wrote that, do you know what he said?" she inquired. "He said, 'As I wasn't to be born at the beginning or the end of the century, I am glad I was born in the middle.' Did you ever," she ended, amused at the quaint conceit.

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EDUCATIONAL

Turn Tables on Their Parents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Exeter, Eng.

ONE morning in a little village school the children were sitting quite still. They looked very serious. They had been talking with their teacher, giving suggestions and answering questions, and now had come a pause. They knew that the silence meant that the teacher was waiting for them to think again, to think deeper, further, to think of something else, something quite different and, of course, better.

This was the problem, what should be done for Christmas this year? In previous years they had had a tea, followed by all kinds of games, songs, dances and competitions, and then at the end of the fun there had been a present for each child. One year, instead of a party, all the 90 children had had a wonderful ride in the train to the nearest city where they saw "Dick Whittington." All these things had been much enjoyed and so they had been suggested again, but after each suggestion the teacher said "y-e-s" very slowly as though, however good they might be, not one of them was the right suggestion for this year.

So silence!

Then the teacher said quite steadily, "Instead of having a party this year, how would it do for you to give a party, and invite the people who have done more for you than anyone else in the world—your fathers and mothers?" Followed a chorus of enhusiastic "Yeses" and a general exhibition of mingled excitement and pleasure.

Their Plan

After a great deal of "talking it over" these resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. The Village Room must be hired for the party.
2. Each child must write a letter of invitation to its parents.
3. Each child should buy WITH ITS OWN MONEY a present for father and for mother.
4. All or some of the children should provide something to make the grown-ups happy while they were at the party.

The school captain wrote to the secretary of the Village Room and asked if it could be engaged for the party on the last day of the term. The answer was "Yes," so that was a good start.

The next question, that of presents, was a serious one, because presents meant money, and few of the children had any money at all. Much comfort was given when the teacher said, "Do not worry. The money is not needed now, but if you begin saving at once you will have all you need by the time you need it." So saving started. Names were written in a book and contributions varying from a farthing to a sixpence were brought daily until at last all had brought enough to buy the presents they had planned to give. About a week before the party the money was given to the children, who sallied forth feeling highly important and responsible to buy the things which they had skillfully discovered would give most joy.

That is No. 2 nicely settled, so now for No. 3. It was quickly decided that a concert must be given. As the children were giving the party they had to provide the entertainment from beginning to end. They chose what they would do; made dresses or anything they would need, thought of what would be wanted on the stage (a part of the floor with a chalk mark round it) and got everything ready. Some were brave enough to say they would sing by themselves; others would sing with their friends to help them; clever ones would play the piano; patient ones would learn long poems to recite; and four of the boys actually made up a play of their own—plot, words, actions, clothes and everything!

The school was opened every evening (it was great fun to come to school in the evening when the gas was lit—and they didn't have to come!) for learning pieces, practicing and rehearsing, and there were little groups of children scattered about the school in all the corners learning twice as much and twice as quickly as ever they could learn in lesson time! The teacher was always there, but did nothing except give advice when he was appealed to, or to "Please Sir, will you hear mine?" when it was ready.

At last the day came. Oh! but it was hard to do lessons on the day! Eyes kept on turning toward the cupboard; thoughts were of party dresses; words of songs and of poems instead of tables and sums would keep coming into mind, but somehow the teacher was not very strict that day although the children were not working very hard. He seemed not to see them talking instead of learning but he did see, really, and the children knew he knew.

The Party Is On

The evening came at last, and the children were assembled in the Village Room with everything prepared. At the exact time the doors were opened and in came fathers and mothers. All had their very best clothes on. They pretended not to be excited, but you could tell they were by their wrinkly eyes.

When they were all in (this was soon, because nobody was late) the concert began, and it was a beautiful one. Each performer gave of his best, and each offering was accepted enthusiastically by proud and happy parents. The boys' play had a great reception and though the audience laughed till the tears rolled down their faces it was really because they enjoyed it so much.

Excitement among the children approached its peak. Parents were asked to stand in a line down the long side of the room. Then the children went out and presently returned dancing to music and each carrying something hidden under a piece of white paper. They danced round and round until they were all in the room again and then a whistle blew. Music stopped. Children formed a second line, all standing opposite their own fathers and mothers. Another whistle. Off came all the papers, revealing the parcels. Over the room dashed the children. Round their parents' necks they twined their little arms. A chorus of "A happy Christmas, Mum and Dad," rang through the room, and—you ought to have seen the grown-ups' faces! They were so surprised they didn't know what to do! Some of them even forgot to untie their parcels and look inside!

After singing "God Save the King" the party was over and it was time for bed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper—The Class Is Considering Which Would Be the Best Way to Go for an Adventure This Morning. Lower—All Decided. They Are Off.

School Goes Adventuring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

AT 10:30 each sunny morning Primrose Hill School goes adventuring. Charts and colored blocks and games are put neatly away, and the school dons sweaters and berets and starts out with eyes bright, looking to right and left. Exciting things are happening everywhere if eyes are sharp enough to see them.

Primrose Hill School is in a quiet neighborhood, on a side street, but there is so much to see that only the sharpest eyes can see half of it.

When a crossing is reached the teacher goes ahead and acts as traffic officer. Then all the children, who are waiting on the curb, look in both directions and when she gives the signal away they go across the street with a hop and a skip. And then the adventure continues all around another block.

When the 20 minutes is up the children can hardly wait to get back to the school. They seat themselves in the little chairs. Everyone wants to speak and the teacher has to promise that everyone shall have a turn.

"Joan, tell us the nicest thing you saw this morning?"

Joan tells about the tree full of red berries and suddenly a lot of small brown birds flew down into the tree and began to eat the berries, and then they all flew up and away.

"I saw that too," cry the children.

Then their teacher tells them about the birds flying south in the winter where it is warm, and that they will all come back again in the spring. She shows them a picture of the small brown bird and tells them its name.

"Now Charles, tell us about the nicest thing you saw."

Charles tells about the little pine nuts he saw fluttering down from the tall pine trees, whirling down as if they had wings.

Some of the children say they saw them, and others say they did not. They are told that they must watch more closely.

She shows them a pine cone and how the little seeds cling to it. When they let go and spin down to the ground on their "wings" she says the pine tree tucks them in with a nice warm blanket of pine needles. And in the spring perhaps a new little pine tree will be growing where the seed fell.

The children say they are going to be watching for the tiny trees in the spring when they go adventuring.

Adventure hour is over all too quickly, and it is time to go back to the little tables again. But the children know that Primrose Hill School will go adventuring again tomorrow.

The Parent

East St. Louis, Ill.

Dear Friends:

The question "How to send the children off to school each morning in an attitude that is happy, quiet, unhurried and purposeful" has caused me much thought and retrospection.

My daughter is in kindergarten. She rises early enough to dress and breakfast with the family. It is at this meal and after it that we have our family visits about everyday living; how we have met problems and how to meet those of the day ahead. After breakfast she goes to her own room and plays what she played the day before. When it is time for her to get ready for school, I tell her, and she cleans her teeth, brushes her hair, removes her apron, puts on her wraps, kisses Mother good-by, and goes her way. I ask myself, "Could she prepare for life's activity in any better way?"

But this is the case of only one child in a family. How about a large family with children of varied ages? I was the youngest in a family of five. Mother passed on when we were quite young. We lived on a farm and had four and a half miles to drive to school, yet as far as I can recall we were never late and never hurried. Each child had plenty of work to do. The girls had the housework and the boys had the chores. We understood that an education prepared us for our careers and made a fuller life possible. But we were also given to understand that our father was sacrificing much to make this possible, and that unless we proved ourselves worthy, he would not make the sacrifice.

From such experiences I have reached the conclusion that a child who lives in a home where he has his share of responsibility in keeping it, gets an understanding of life which makes him happy, quiet, unhurried and purposeful.

(Mrs.) F. L. G.

* * *

Wellston, Mo.

Dear Editors:

I should like to tell two experiences we have had in connection with our eight-year-old boy and his friends.

We have tried to teach him to be a generous giver and to know where his gifts come from. The other day we were called to prove this. Two other boys came to the house with our son. Immediately our son called me to one side and said the boys had candy but did not give him any. I sent him back outside and in a few minutes I sent each boy a nice piece of apple. They all began to eat and after they had finished the biggest boy reached in the candy bag and gave our son a piece of candy without anyone saying anything about it. I was so grateful for this, as our boy and also the other was able to bear witness to "Give and it shall be given to you."

I am very grateful for another experience that we were glad to prove. One day a neighbor boy began to tease and antagonize our boy. At first we did not pay any attention to it, but finally I saw we had to end this situation. This one morning after we had prepared our thought, he went out to play and I went about my household duties, when suddenly I heard the teasing remarks. First the thought came to ask him to leave the yard, but then the thought came to go out and talk to the boy, for he was 10 years old. So I went out right in front of our son and put my arms around this boy and told him how happy I would be if he would be an older brother to our son and help him to do as much good as he could. Today he is one of his best playmates.

I am very grateful for our Monitor and to all who do their part in making this a most wonderful paper.

(Mrs.) C. S.

* * *

We are including in this column, from time to time, one or two questions, in the hope that those who have experiences to share along these lines will join their letters to those already coming in on other subjects.

And may we say again that letters to The Parent Column are likely to have more point and be far more usable if they are kept down to from 200 to 300 words.

Here are some new subjects for letters. May we hear from you if you have ideas or experiences on these:

1. Making the Christmas vacation count for the boy or girl home from boarding school. Is it merely a social whirl or a real experience in family living, in coöperation in learning to use leisure well.
2. Solving the radio problem.
3. Working out proportion of time between home study, music, helping at home, and recreation.

Books on Technical Subjects for Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

COINCIDENT with its novel and much-discussed Horace Mann Plan for teaching children, which was devised after considerable research by educators and experienced teachers, comes an announcement from Teachers' College, Columbia University, that skilled writers have been engaged to work on a series of books about technical subjects that will be of interest to youngsters between the ages of 9 and 14 years.

The Horace Mann Plan proposes to publish from time to time such units as are developed by its teachers in the classroom. The story of the airplane, the radio, bridges and tunnels, elevators and escalators, the telephone, the development of the alphabet, the geology of the Hudson River, the history of the Indians, of Henry Hudson, the engineering feats connected with the Hudson River are among the titles which are to be discussed by the writers of the various series units.

Underlying the creation of the books, which are not to exceed 15,000 words in length, is the fundamental educational idea that in children is a natural ability to know, to do, to think and to feel.

In developing its philosophy and its plan for teaching children the Horace Mann School has benefited from the lectures delivered by Prof. F. J. E. Woodbridge in 1929 at Teachers' College under the supervision of the Sachs Endowment Fund. Professor Woodbridge presented the three great areas in which man has educated himself. Horace Mann School has added a fourth area which was found to be necessary in carrying out its plan of child education. They are:

1. The area of speech, languages and literature.
2. The area of mathematics and science.
3. The area of tools.
4. The area of human relationships.

A modern school must recognize the implications of its function to the society which its children are to comprise. It must accept its share of the responsibility of fitting children for this society and also is responsibility for directing, changing and bettering this society.

To facilitate the discharging of its new duties, the Horace Mann Plan proposes this unit series as an aid to teaching children how more readily to adapt themselves to the modern age.

"A unit of work is a series of worth-while experiences bound together around some central theme of child interest," says Dr. Rollo G. Reynolds, principal of the school and professor of education in Teachers' College. "Some incident serves as a starting point to arouse such an interest; activities of compelling nature further stimulate this interest; information from almost every branch of knowledge is drawn upon to answer the questions which arise.

"Individual expression of this interest is encouraged through various media. A real interest always necessitates more knowledge and stimulates fresh activity, resulting in more expression. This expression demands facility in powers of reading, writing and speaking, as well as in the use of materials and tools."

Most schools, it was pointed out, in spite of limitations of time, space and money, must provide some means by which the child can bridge the gap between himself and the subject. Maps and picture, models and films are utilized, for example, in instructing children about the Panama Canal.

The Horace Mann Plan intends publishing and distributing books that will deal with information believed essential to the education of the modern child. They will be sold at nominal cost

Village School Starts a Pottery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

A country school pottery has been established in a small building near the school in the Derbyshire village of Wessington. The potter's wheel has for its base an old treadle sewing-machine. Under a bench along one side of the wall are three bags of clay, local clay dug in the parish by the school children themselves, because the boy potters have to know all about the material they are working; a fine quality clay from the famous Derbyshire pottery at Denby a dozen miles away; and a clay of a different type brought from Staffordshire. On shelves on the other side of the room are ranged jars and bottles containing many kinds of glazes.

Two schoolboys work the clay for a long time, punching it, pulling it and beating it, to get it into the right condition for the wheel. Then one boy begins working the treadle with his feet. The wheel spins. The clay becomes a hollow jar; next it takes on a rim and a base; finally under the potter's thumb the sides are beautifully curved and a vase of graceful form emerges finished and ready for firing. This is done in the brick kiln which is built in the basement alongside the school heating apparatus furnace.

Beside it in the kiln are 30 other pots useful or ornamental—candlesticks designed by communal effort in the classroom; molded animals; highly colored houses in miniature, such as one sees sometimes on cottage mantelpieces; milk jugs and china inkstands; a handful of clay marbles rolled in the infant class, or a snake, to give practice in spiral work; and a model of an ancient British urn to illustrate a history lesson.

Next afternoon two more boys do the delicate work of throwing, and so on in pairs during the week. In the classroom during the art instruction hour children who have passed the test of the four set models draw their own designs to be executed and fired later.

In the evenings this winter boys who have left school, but who learned there to be skilled throwers, will return from their work in the pit or the farm to find, once again, the artist's pleasure in forming something beautiful, with their own hands.

The headmaster of Wessington, Mr. Amos, was the pioneer in England of pottery making as a country school subject. He began it six years ago, because he had himself felt the fascination of the responsive clay, and because he realized that many boys who were not good at written subjects would get real satisfaction out of it, and would turn out work that he could honestly praise. Honest praise, he maintains, is something that counts for a great deal with a boy who is backward at academic subjects. It gives him a new confidence in himself. Moved by his enthusiasm, for Mr. Amos has conducted several classes in pottery at summer schools for country teachers, several other villages in England have recently taken up pottery as part of their art syllabus.

Employment and Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

EMPLOYMENT problems should be greatly lightened when the plan of the vocational division of the University of California is in full operation, or so those believe who know objectives. The thousands of young persons graduated from high schools each June, who cannot go to college but who need to go to work immediately, will be trained for definite jobs according to actual openings and prospects in the trades and industries. Except in a few instances these young people today are forced into futureless, "blind alley" occupations. High school has given them culture possibly beyond that which their parents enjoy but (and perhaps properly from one standpoint) it has not fitted them to make a living.

Such is the ambition of parents to better the condition of their offspring that they sacrifice even necessities of life to give them a high school education. They are bitterly disappointed when John or Tom must take a job driving a truck or do other meaningless work when once the coveted diploma is obtained. Faith in the magic of a high school diploma is losing ground. A little enlightenment and applied intelligence can change all that for there are numberless skilled trades which need workers in greater numbers than the fast disappearing apprentice system can supply.

The plan of the vocational division to use existing educational units to train this great class of high school attendants includes the following program: The recently organized educational unit of junior high school will furnish the first step. Here the students will be "exposed" to short exploratory courses in the various trades. These courses will give the pupil an idea of just what it means to be a printer, painter, electrician, automobile mechanic, machinist, etc. Through a process of selection and elimination each one will find a trade for which he has a liking. He will then be ready to specialize during his three senior high school years.

Use of All Possible Aids

Individual records of temperaments, aptitudes and intelligence and achievement quotients will assist instructors in guiding each youth into the particular branch of his selected trade for which he is best fitted and in which he can expect to become trained sufficiently to step into actual job upon graduation. These records, continuing throughout high school, will be an aid in placing graduates into suitable jobs, into positions in which they can be expected to become successful. Such records will also be continued throughout the entire career of the individual and will form the basis for a permanent employment bureau. Trades and industry in general will make known their needs to these bureaus established by the schools and there will be a definite link formed between the two.

High school graduates receiving vocational diplomas will be craftsmen with practical skill in their chosen trade as well as a theoretical knowledge of its aims and possibilities. Such a worker will have a wider knowledge of his own and allied trades than could the apprentice limited in experience to one shop.

Special English, mathematics, applied art and other subjects relating to particular trades will be required of these vocational students. It has been recognized that these young people who must early fit themselves to make their own living cannot waste time developing their mathematical knowledge by the long way of algebra and geometry. Neither can they learn their English through the study of Shakespeare. So these subjects will be adapted to the particular needs of these students. Thus, there will be printing mathematics, carpentering mathematics, etc. Of course, these subjects will be designed so as to whet the appetite for a more cultural education. The same will be true of the English, art and other related subjects given these students. Those ambitious students with academic tastes will be led to continue their education in night school classes after graduation.

Master of Two Trades

Each student will be encouraged to master a secondary trade, also, to take care of economic changes and slumps in his own trade. In the past it has been learned that it is more difficult to find employment for large groups of men thrown out of work by sectional catastrophies because most of them are trained for only one kind of work. They will be taught that they can never grow too old to learn new things.

The lions in the pathway of the speedy operation of this plan in its entirety are many and are principally indigenous in the high school system itself. Its curricula are outgrowths of the older academies which date back to the fifteenth century when they were evolved in central Europe to train youths to be cultured gentlemen. These academies taught classic Latin, rhetoric, algebra, geometry, etc. Those subjects are the foundation of high school courses today.

Teachers and high school executives are trained to these ideals. The "shops," as the vocational subjects are called, are looked upon as intruders into this culture. Many high schools regard the shops either as school utilities or a dumping ground for incorrigibles and low I. Q. students.

Men from the trades are now being trained by the university to be instructors under the new plan. They must be masters in their trades as well as trained teachers. Because of the obstacles cited, it is estimated that it will take two or three generations to institute the plan fully. As the public become more enlightened, however, and as teaching staffs and school executives are brought into a more sympathetic understanding of the motives and objectives of the movement, the plan will become operative and should make itself felt in the economic structure of labor's supply and demand.

Teacher Tells Joke on Himself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newton, Mass.

LAST summer a group of children and I built a nature reservation. Not only that, but I broke my solemn vow to spend a summer free from youngsters. The small town in southern New Hampshire where I spend my summers has an active town improvement association. One evening, at a meeting, I carelessly suggested that a town forest which could also be a nature reservation or sanctuary would be an interesting project.

In New England's inimitable way, I was immediately made chairman of a committee to arrange a town forest and nature reservation. A mother asked me if I wouldn't let her two boys, aged 11 and 13, help me. Before I went home, a class of 14 boys and girls had been tactfully yet firmly tied around my neck. I was a teacher, wasn't I? And wasn't nature study my hobby?

In a few days I had a class of 30 boys and girls, local children and children of summer people. We met each afternoon on the common, and discussed our big problem—the acquiring of a forest. A wealthy summer resident offered us a 25-acre pasture. A special town meeting accepted the gift, and we went to work.

The boys and girls divided themselves into five committees, and I outlined some of the tasks ahead. Possible committee projects were: the planting of trees on bare spots, cleaning out a small brook and clearing the path along its bank, making new trails, building a dam, clearing up dead branches, planting wild flowers, putting up bird houses, making feeding shelters for birds.

Every day of the week in fair weather we met. The group grew to 40 and the age limits expanded each way. Instead of a two-hour session, I was on the job from 1 o'clock until 5. Some of the dads and mothers began to come around, and they too went to work. A local mill owner gave us the material to build a big cabin, and the fathers built it, 40 by 20. The local mason came out and with the aid of the men and older boys, built a fine fireplace.

Then we began to have contests. We hunted flowers, birds and trees. Bird walks at 5 in the morning were very popular with the youngsters. Then they began to insist on evening camp fires and stories. The last two weeks in August I was on the job from 10 to 14 hours a day! I, who had vowed to enjoy a summer in solitary ways.

Peculiarly enough, as I look back, it was one of the happiest summers ever. Already I am planning next season's labors on our nature reservation. As I am working now with the inevitable textbooks, so dry and drab in spite of all one can do, I recall that group of eager, enthusiastic boys and girls last summer. I wish someone would give me a satisfactory definition of education.

H. S. P.

Growing appreciation of the basic value of a general arts and science course has been particularly noticeable at the Pennsylvania State College in the past two decades, says Dean Charles W. Stoddart. Where 20 years ago the Penn State School of Liberal Arts attracted fewer students than any other school in the college, today only one other school, that of engineering, has a larger enrollment, there being 934 students in the former and 1014 in the latter.

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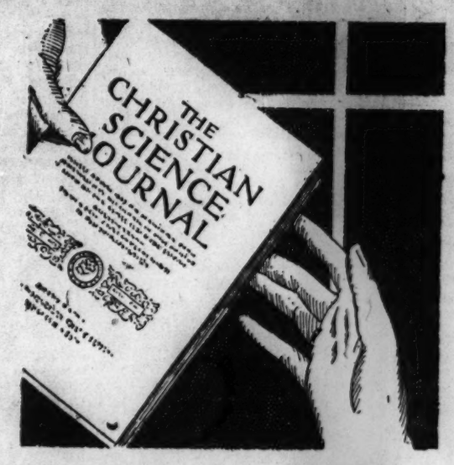

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LABOR DEMANDS FIVE-DAY WEEK, NO CUTS IN PAY

Federation to Call on Both Parties 'to Make Good Their Promises'

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 29 (AP)—Encouraged by the roar of approval with which their convention accepted one phase of their program for unemployment relief, leaders of the American Federation of Labor looked forward to speedy action on others.

The body yesterday committed itself to a nation-wide application of the five-day work week and six-hour day without reduction of wages.

A resolution calling for an amendment to the federation's constitution to enlarge the executive council membership by increasing vice-presidents from 8 to 25, was presented.

It was Mr. William Green, president of the federation, who in a speech that lifted delegates to their feet, led the fight for convention advocacy of the five-day week and six-hour day.

"We must let the world know we demand action in response to our appeals to reason, or we'll secure it through force of some kind," Mr. Green declared. Later he explained he meant "economic force," with possible recourse to strikes, picketing and boycotting.

Mr. Green said the Government will be asked to adopt the plan for federal employees. Then, "we shall call on both parties to make good their promises" favoring a shorter work week and work day.

A campaign to end tipping on Pullmans was outlined and it is the union porters, themselves, who are behind it. The plan is one phase of a program drawn for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters by A. Philip Randolph of New York, its president.

Boston to Hold Newsboys Week

Next week will be Newsboys Week in Boston. Young members of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation on Beacon Hill will help in various ways to supplement the efforts of the committee of 49 to raise $49,000 needed for the center, according to Judge John F. Perkins of the Juvenile Court. Judge Perkins is chairman of the Emergency Budget Appeal Committee.

Newsboys will wear white badges, and will place window cards in conspicuous locations, while others will distribute circular appeals. The foundation will hold open house next week and the public is invited to see the evening activities at 10 Somerset Street.

Clergymen in various churches will speak in behalf of the foundation, pointing out the value of helping boys who work on the streets to make the most of themselves, both for their own good and the safety of the community. The recreational and vocational opportunities provided by this center are designed to steer boys away from temptation into absorbing useful occupations.

Nations Sue for Italy's Hand

* * *

French Abandon Criticism of Fascism; Visit of German Reported and Denied

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

To those who would follow intelligently diplomatic questions, the synthetic method is indispensable. It is not enough to read the items of news one by one. They must be related to one another. Only rarely can one put one's finger on an outstanding and conclusive fact. The scattered facts must be brought together.

A series of facts, or in some cases alleged facts, referring to Italy, has suggested to international politicians the possibility of important changes which are pending. The first is the remarkable statement of M. Edouard Herriot at the congress of the French Radical Party. He declared that no country should permit doctrinal differences to keep it apart from another country; and he frankly admitted that France had been "morally unjust" toward Italy.

What is still more remarkable is that the Radical congress vociferously applauded these sound sentiments. It may be laid down as a certainty that, whatever practical questions have divided France and Italy, the greater part of the misunderstanding has been due to the divergence of ideals and of methods of government. French Radicalism has strongly disliked the Fascist régime. There is now obviously a change which can be caused only by political considerations. France realizes that it may have need of Italy.

* * *

Secondly, the Journal des Débats has published a piece of information which has been whispered for some time. It says that Signor Mussolini recently received, in secret, a high French personage, who at present occupies no official post, near Bologna, and that this interview may subsequently help to diminish the importance of another visit—that of a German personage.

The third item refers to this alleged German visit. It is said that General von Schleicher privately went to Italy to see Signor Mussolini and the War Minister, General Gazzera. Various eventualities were studied, but no written accord was reached.

It would have been surprising were this statement not denied. The Agency Stefani issued the expected démenti, to which the Journal des Débats replied by repeating that it could guarantee the authenticity of the information that it had published. The matter can be carried no further. If the news is untrue, but is nevertheless believed by many persons, the governments, which have singularly abused the practice of issuing démentis, have only themselves to thank.

Nor should it pass unperceived that the Italian authorities, for the first time since the Fascists came to power, have decided to grant an amnesty to political offenders. Fascism, it is said, is now strong enough to be able to afford this measure of grace. But it has long been strong enough. Clearly it is felt that there is now a need for Italian unity, which should not be troubled by exiles with a grievance.

* * *

It has already been remarked in these columns that Italian policy, though apparently on the side of Germany in the past year or two, is by no means settled. If Germany is anxious for assurances of Italian support, France too has realized that Italy may be a decisive factor in European affairs. In short, Italy is being diplomatically wooed by the two leading countries of the continent; and obviously, again from the purely diplomatic viewpoint, Italy would be less skillful than we may suppose it to be, were it to make a definite choice precipitately.

The Resto del Carlino, an important Italian newspaper, has given some hints of the attitude of Italy. It would seem that Italy had envisaged a somewhat different course of events in Germany; and it would not be altogether surprising were there modifications of Italian policy in response to the public confession and frank appeal of M. Herriot.

That Italy long ago made overtures to Germany, which were communicated to France, has been generally accepted. It still remains to be seen in which direction Italy will lean, but both France and Germany are now aware of the real value of Italian support.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:15 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners.
5:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Musical Dreams.
7:30 "Jack and Jane"; skit.
7:45 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
8:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
8:15 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 "Pearl Islanders"; ensemble.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 "Moods and Melodies."
10:00 NBC, Sketch with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Jimmy McHale's Cascade Orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, National Grand Opera Company: "La Traviata."
12:15 a. m.—NBC, Masters Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Elizabeth Cushman, soprano.
5:15 People's Symphony Orchestra.
5:45 NBC, "Secretary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 "Habits of Arabs," Capt. Leslie Potter.
7:00 Phil Saltman and Ethel Grenier.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Carson Robison's Pioneers.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; dramatization; orchestra.
11:00 Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "The Sidewalks of New York," sung by Mr. Alfred E. Smith.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 The Novelty Four.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgia Price.
8:00 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 Lew Conrad's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness."
9:30 CBS, Quartet; organ.
9:45 Continental's "Sixty Years of Progress."
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater: John Charles Thomas; Bonime's Orchestra.
10:30 "Garnetville"; sketch.
10:45 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15-1:00—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hill Billy George."
5:15 Dance music.
5:45 "This Is Your Program."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures," duo.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
7:45 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:30 CBS, Madison Singers.
8:45 CBS, Columbians Orchestra.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Serial mystery story.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal, baritone.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:05 p. m.—Pianist; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Recorded music.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists; speaker.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—University Extension: "Real Estate Law."
2:15 p. m.—NBC, "Words and Music."
2:30 p. m.—Studio recital.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Concert.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Edison Friendly Chat.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:55 a. m.—Studio announcements; news.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.

WNAC

6:30-11:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15-12:00 noon—CBS musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15-4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00-11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS musical program.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

TRADE BODY NOTES EMPLOYMENT GAIN

Employment for about 500 persons has been provided by new industries and expansion on the part of existing industries in metropolitan Boston, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce. A total of 19 new firms were established during October, bringing the total since Jan. 1 up to 199, it was stated by the Chamber's bureau of commercial and industrial affairs.

This total is a gain of 14 new companies since Jan. 1, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. Eleven of the new firms are located in Boston, three in Lynn and others are in Chelsea, Newton, Peabody, Wakefield and Woburn. Producers of apparel are more numerous than any other one line of endeavor, among the newly established firms.

Boston Art Notes

Colonial Portraits

An exhibition of exceptional interest may be seen at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. It consists of portraits made by painters of colonial days in America. Rarely does one see so many and such good examples in one exhibition.

In recent years the tendency has been to go further back in the study of American art to the earliest depictions. They shed light upon social customs, and upon the stiff and provincial mannerisms of artists. Judged in the terms of their background and of the unaffected simplicity of the method, the pictures are a delight—frank in their statement of aristocratic bearing and elegance. The paintings we see at Vose's by Robert Feke and Peter Pelham show a dependence upon design of an inflexible nature, a design resulting less from consciously planned simplicity than from inexperience and inability to deal with textures and surface subtleties. Unwittingly these portraitists were exhibiting a real appreciation for artistic values, subordinating photographic characteristics to more abstract qualities.

When we turn to the later accomplishments, of Copley and Stuart, we observe a maturer observation and an ability to articulate. There are Copleys of the English period of that painter, and Stuarts of various times. A portrait of Benjamin Tappan by Stuart is one of the finest we have ever seen. It helps to place American portraiture in a class with the excellent portraiture made abroad at the time. It is a portrait in which Stuart abandoned the hard surface, and painted the features of his sitter with luminosity and tenuousness, a painting in which the artist would suggest shapes and textures rather than elaborate upon literal details.

Another genuine treat is the set of canvases by Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of electrical telegraphy. It had not been known to many of us until this last year that Morse was a painter. His early life was dedicated to the study of painting and had he not been disappointed because of failures in his career, he might not have turned to invention for diversion. From the portraits here, we find he had first-rate qualities; that in craftsmanship he ranked with the best of American painters; that if he lacked anything it was an ability to integrate his work.

Other canvases there are, by the two Peales, by Blackburn, West, Inman, Sully and Dunlap. Not often do we have opportunity to see such a splendid assemblage of portraits.

D. A.

Enrichment of Cinema Art Offered in Sound Recording

(Continued from Page 1)

records the whole world of true reproduced sound, accurate in the finest of overtones within the limits indicated and accurate in the great variations from soft to loud, is available for the theater. As stated in the previous article, this is no mere glorified phonograph music. The orchestra or organ or speakers seem actually to be in the room. Unfortunately such description of sound has been applied to the miniature efforts of previous recording methods, so that words fail to describe the naturalness of the sound reproduced in wide range recording and playing. Only by hearing this can its true possibilities be realized.

With wide range recording, the theater has the long-sought symphonic overture with full orchestral volume and quality at its disposal. And as for the pictures themselves, a telephone will not sound like the tinkle of a cow bell, a piano like an old zither, nor a soprano voice become the raucous, cloudy thing it is under present methods.

Women's voices have been a difficult problem in radio and recording work. The new wide range recording, extending sound away up into the higher regions, brings out the delicate overtones that give naturalness to a woman's voice. We heard an identical recording of a woman's voice on the best of the old-type records and on the new recordings, and it didn't sound like the same. The impression received was different due to the true ideas of her thinking being carried over in the more finely delineated tones of the wide range recording.

One or two theaters have already put in this new equipment United Artists has been the first to grasp the possibilities of this new sound art in films and from now on their pictures will be made with this system.

So far we have dealt with talking pictures as they are. With public interest in pictures generally, however, far below anything it has been for years, it is time to consider the new order into which the motion picture industry may put its house.

The writer feels that our New York dramatic critic, Mr. Ernest C. Sherburne, has definitely put his finger on one answer to this problem when he brings up the delightful Mickey Mouse films which have made such an overwhelming appeal to people of all countries.

These are the product of the genius of Mr. Walt Disney. Where a short Mickey Mouse film has been shown on the same program with a widely advertised feature picture, the feature picture has been received in silence while Mickey has won round after round of applause. In discussing this, Mr. Sherburne says in part:

"Disney's definite contribution to films lies in his faithfulness to form—his practice being to start with a completed continuous score, and devising measures of rhythmic movement for his fantastic personages to fit the music. Instead of synchronizing music with the action—which is the general practice of the industry—he synchronizes action with the music. The result is a complete and unified presentation, one that moves with resistless momentum from beginning to end until the rounded presentation of the idea comes to full expression with the conclusion. . . .

"May we not look to the not distant future for full length pictures, composed with music, as the basis for the action? A promise of the possibilities of such films is inherent in the Disney cartoons. But the larger use will be of human figures in broad canvases of movement. Something has already been done in this vein by Messrs. Reisenfeld and Menzies in their motion picture rendering of Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture, with its visualization of the implied incidents of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow.

"The happiest passage in 'Congress Dances,' a Ufa film, was achieved in the same way, with Miss Lilian Harvey moving, sometimes dancing, through the rooms of a villa and up a staircase to the rhythm of a polka. In a new Ufa film in New York, 'Zwei Herzen und Ein Schlag,' she has a waltz entrance that is accomplished in the same way, with music as the basis for the action. Like Mickey Mouse, she is moved to the time of the music."

It is a significant thing that this new concept of the motion pictures should be coming with the dawn of a new sound era in the films. Assuming that the motion picture feature will be developed along the lines outlined by Mr. Sherburne, we find that with existing apparatus the complete fulfillment of his idea would strike a serious snag.

The talking picture of the present type has been endured where mere speech is being carried on, as its defects were not too obvious except in the case of very high voices. With music as a foundation—the main structure about which a framework of action is developed—the limitation of present talking picture technique would be uncomfortably apparent.

It is only through beautifully played music, reproduced with equal beauty, giving its subtle color, rhythm and sound intensity changes to the action of the film, that such a technique as outlined above can be successful. With the new wide range recording, we have the ideal medium on which the theme of the new pictures can be developed.

Now let us leave the case of talking motion pictures and their use of wide range recording as a promise of great future possibilities and turn to a more substantial use of the latest things in sound motion pictures. This is the religious, educational and industrial field. We will take up these subjects in our next article.

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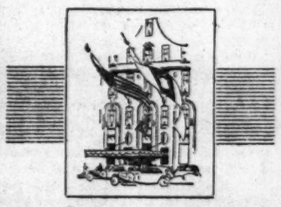

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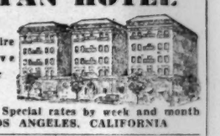

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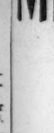

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IRREGULARITY OF PRICES IN DULL MARKET

Moderate Upward Movement in Stocks—Closing Is Steady

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—Prices tilted moderately upward in another dull, listless trading session on the stock exchange today.

The market pursued a zigzag course early in the day, but later firmed appreciably, and entered the afternoon with most leading shares showing gains ranging from fractions to about a point. Rails were again in fair demand.

Stocks were steady, with price changes confined mainly to fractions, in the late trading.

The gold shares experienced a flurry of buying, Homestake running up more than 2 points. Gains of 1 point, scored by a number of leadpartly canceled.

Fractional advances were recorded by Case, American Can, Corn Products, Standard of New Jersey, Union Pacific and New York Central.

U. S. Steel, American Telephone and Pennsylvania were slightly higher. Anaconda, Kennecott and General Electric dipped a scant fraction, each.

Transfers totaled about 500,000 shares.

International Business Machines was a soft spot, declining about 4 points at one time, but later recovering half of its loss. The company's directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, but made no distribution in the form of a stock dividend. Last year at this time a dividend of 5 per cent in stock was declared.

Rails Hold Steady

Market analysts stressed the relative steadiness of railroad stocks throughout the recent period of backing and filling. The improved undertone of this group was attributed not only to the manifest improvement in net earnings resulting from the autumn traffic gain, but also to hope that the nonpartisan Coolidge transportation committee may recommend legislation of a helpful nature for action at the coming session of Congress.

There was considerable conjecture over the new international copper conference. It was freely predicted in the trade that much time would elapse before an agreement could be reached by the conflicting interests on the conference's two principal points: curtailment of production and orderly marketing of surplus supplies. Nevertheless, hope was expressed in some quarters that concrete results might shape themselves after a series of secret meetings.

Trade reports contributed little by way of change to the picture of seasonally declining business. The recent weakening of crude oil prices in western oil fields was followed by reports that gasoline prices were easing somewhat in the Pacific Northwest, but elsewhere no important price changes were revealed.

Bond Traders Cautious

Caution continued to prevail in the bond market today, and irregular price trends gave the list a spotty appearance.

Highest grade loans, as usual, refused to be shaken from their relatively firm position, and low-priced issues showed an inclinaton to follow a narrow range.

Interest of the financial district again was centered on the foreign loan situation. Another sharp break in the British pound sterling to a new historic low rate, together with weakness of European gold currencies, acted as a restraining influence on traders.

Firmness of United States Government bonds was a cheerful highlight. Almost all of the Treasury advanced fractionally. An offering of $100,000,000 in 91-day Treasury bills was oversubscribed three times with the total issue awarded on a 0.13 per cent basis, a record low rate.

Among railroad loans that firmed fractionally were some of Santa Fe, Chicago & North Western, Erie and Southern. Minor losses were recorded by various issues of Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Nickel Plate, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania and Canadian Pacific.

American Telephone 5s of 1960 were slightly higher, as were Columbia Gas 5s and Pacific Gas 5s. Loans of United States Rubber, Western Union, Standard Oil of New York and Postal Telegraph eased.

The foreign section was a trifle soft. British 5½s were again under some pressure and small losses were recorded by the Australians, Canadians, French, Colombians and Germans. Italian 7s improved, as did Japanese 6½s.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Nov 29	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .63½	$ .65⅛	$ .73⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	.41½	.42⅞	.57½
Oats, 2 white	.26¼	.27⅜	.38⅜
Flour	3.25	3.55	4.50
Beef, family	13.00	13.00	17.00
Pork	16.50	16.50	21.00
Lard	.0515	.0605	.0640
Cotton, Mid Up	.0580	.0615	.0620
Zinc	.0315	.0315	.0312
Iron	13.59	13.59	15.51
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05¼	.05⅝	.06¾
Tin	.2250	.2350	.2140
Rubber	.03¼	.03⅜	.0430
Sugar	.0415	.0425	.0450
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0385
Print cloth	.02¼	.02⅝	.03⅝

NEW COTTON GROWERS PLAN

ST. MATTHEWS, S. C., Nov. 28 (AP)—J. Skottowe Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Association, announces that a questionnaire sent out by his organization to interested persons in 850 cotton-growing counties of the nation asking that cotton be held off the market after Dec. 1, until the price rise to 10 cents a pound, and that none be planted in 1933, has been "answered affirmatively."

OKLAHOMO OIL REDUCTION

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 29 (AP)—A 20,720 barrel reduction in Oklahoma oil production offset increases elsewhere in the United States to cut total output last week 14,861 barrels to 2,102,272 barrels daily, the Oil and Gas Journal estimates. Previous average production was 2,117,133 barrels adily.

SUGAR PRICES REDUCED

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—American Sugar Refining Company reduced refined sugar 10 points to 4.15 cents, effective at the opening Monday.

F. E. MYERS & BROS. PROFIT

F. E. Myers & Bros. net profit for the year ended Oct. 31 was $197,116 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $643,250 in the preceding fiscal year.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.29	Last Nov.28
98	68	7	Abraham & S pf	100	85	85	85	..
9½	1⅝	..	Adams Express	400	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
4⅞	1¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	3	3	3	..
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
113½	30⅞	3¶	Air Reduction	1100	54¼	52½	52½	53¼
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	4400	14⅞	14	14⅞	13⅞
3⅝	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	700	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
8¼	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	800	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	3¼
15	5¼	..	Alleghany Steel	2000	10	9¾	9¾	10
88¼	42¼	6¶	Allied Chem	5100	75⅝	73½	73½	74½
2⅛	¼	..	Amal Leather	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
22¾	½	2	Amerada	1200	20⅜	19⅝	19⅞	19¾
15½	3½	..	Am Ag-Ch Del	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
22½	5	..	Am Bank Note	100	12	12	12	12½
9¾	1	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	4	4	4	4
17⅞	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	10½	10½	10½	..
73⅞	29⅝	4	Am Can	6400	52⅜	51¼	51⅝	51½
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	100	119¼	118	118	..
17	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
50	1	..	Am Car & F pf	400	20½	19¼	19¼	..
8¼	2	..	Am Colortype	100	4	4	4	4
27	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	2100	19½	18¾	19¼	19¼
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	3100	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	7⅛
33	3¼	..	Am & For Paw 6	400	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10½
13½	8	..	Am & For Pow 7	400	11½	11	11	12
21¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
27	4⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	12	12	12	12
21⅝	6¾	2	Am Ice	700	6¾	6½	6⅝	6½
12	2½	..	Am International	1100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
41¼	2	..	Am La Fr pf	30	2	2	2	..
49	19	..	Am Loco pf	200	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	21
3¾	1	..	Am Mach & Met	400	2	1½	2	..
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	500	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
12¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	1400	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	100	21½	21⅛	21⅛	..
12¼	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	2700	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	3100	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅝
3¾	¾	..	Am Seating	100	1½	1½	1½	..
27⅞	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	700	14	13½	14	14
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	33	33	33	34
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	44¾	44	44	..
36¾	20	2½¶	Am Stores	100	30½	30½	30½	..
35¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	24	24	24	24
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	8400	105¾	104¾	104⅞	104⅞
70	10½	..	Am Type F pf	10	14	13⅞	14	14
39½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	1100	18	17½	17½	18
75	26	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	54	54	54	54¼
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	700	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	16⅛
39⅞	15¼	..	Am Woolen pf	1200	22⅞	21¼	21¼	21½
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	3500	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	1400	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11½
75	46	6½	Anchor Cap pf	30	63	63	63	..
2¾	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	1100	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
45½	31½	..	Arfour Ill pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
3⅜	1	..	Arnold Constable	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
7½	4	..	Art Metal Const.	700	4⅛	4	4	4
3	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5½
16½	6½	1	Asso Oil	30	15	15	15	15
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	5100	40¼	38⅝	39	39
40	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	1100	19½	19	19	19½
15½	6	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	6	6	6	..
21⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	2100	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16¼
89½	45½	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	65	65	65	..
151¾	28	4‡	Auburn Auto	4100	42¾	41½	41½	42⅝
7⅜	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	600	6⅛	6	6	6
			—B—					
12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	100	5½	5½	5½	..
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	15¼	15	15	16
21⅞	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2100	10⅜	10	10	10⅜
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
7	3⅞	..	Barnsdall A	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
43½	13	..	Beatrice Cream	400	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼
8¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	500	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2100	10⅛	10	10	10
24⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1400	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16⅛
24	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	200	32	30⅝	30⅞	32
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
53	38	4	Bon Ami A	100	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	..
43⅛	20	2	Borden	3700	24⅛	23⅜	23⅜	23¾
14¼	⅞	..	BorgWarner	400	8½	8⅜	8⅛	8¼
11¾	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	200	5	5	5	4⅞
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	2100	22½	21¼	21¼	22
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	62	61	61	62
3⅛	½	..	Budd Mfg	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13¼	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	31	31	31	..
5⅞	1¾	..	Butterick	100	2½	2½	2½	..
24⅞	7	..	Byers	2100	14¼	13½	13½	14⅛
			—C—					
19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	200	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9½
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	300	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
23⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	1200	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12⅞
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	6000	39½	38⅛	38⅛	38⅝
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	7½	7¼	7¼	..
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	300	14⅞	14½	14½	..
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	500	7¼	6¾	7	6⅞
30⅛	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	21	21	21	23
20¾	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	800	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅝
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	3800	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	23⅞
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	2800	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	8¼	8	8	8½
16⅝	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	5¾
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	7½	7	7	..
12½	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	8	8	8	8
8	1½	..	Childs Company	200	5½	5½	5½	5¾
16	6	..	Chile Copper	30	8	8	8	..
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	10000	15¼	14¾	15	14⅞
28½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	11	11	11	11
68	44½	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	47¼	47¼	47¼	..
2⅛	¼	..	City Stores	200	¾	¾	¾	⅝
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	300	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12¾
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
30	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	50	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	2000	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	500	25⅞	25¼	15⅞	25
11	3⅞	..	Comm Credit	200	5	4½	4½	..
21¼	11½	1¾	Comm Cred pf 7%	40	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
75	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	72	72	72	..
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	18⅞	18¾	18¾	19
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1400	9¾	9½	9½	9½
5⅛	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	4000	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	300	46	45½	45½	46¾
12¼	6½	.60	Congoleum Nairn	200	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
11¼	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	300	7	6¾	6⅞	7
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	4000	56⅞	56⅛	56¼	57
98¼	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	94	93¼	93¼	95
10⅞	4½	1	Consol Laundries	500	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
9	4	..	Consol-Oil	3500	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
1⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	500	½	½	½	..
101	79	8	Consol Oil pf	200	98	97¾	98	..
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	300	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	100	40	40	40	..
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	1500	34¼	33¼	33½	33½
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1000	15	14⅞	15	15⅛
3¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	200	2	2	2	2
9⅜	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	1000	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	6¾
55⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	2500	48¼	47½	48¼	47½
140	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	370	134¾	134	134	..
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3½
23	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	300	22	20½	20½	21
19⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	20	21	21	21	21¼
3⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	2	2	2	..
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	28	28	28	..
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	100	12½	12½	12½	12
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	3200	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
12	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
			—D—					
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	300	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅝
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	200	55	54⅞	54⅞	55
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	4000	26¼	24¾	24¾	25½
9	1½	..	Denver R G pf	200	3½	3	3	3¾
19⅛	12	1	Diamond Match	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16
26	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	25¼	25¼	25¼	25
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	400	12	11⅞	12	12
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	300	15	14¾	14¾	..
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	300	10⅛	9⅞	10	10
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	7500	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	36¼
105⅛	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	500	101⅛	100¼	100¼	100¼
101	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	101½	101½	101½	..
			—E—					
125	104¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	100	119½	119	119	..
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	300	17¾	17½	17¾	17¾
2½	½	..	Elec Boat N	400	1⅛	1	1	1
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5000	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	7
¾	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
61¾	25	6	Engineers PS 6pf	200	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	..
2½	½	..	Evans Products	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	190	10	10	10	10
			—F—					
7⅞	1½	..	Fashion Park pf	250	3	3	3	3
2⅝	½	..	Fed Screw W	500	38	38	38	..
10⅜	2	..	Fed Water Serv	200	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	..
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	900	15¼	15	15	15¼
94	75	6½	Filene's pf	100	85	85	85	85
94	75	6½	Filene's pf	100	85	85	85	85
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	..
54¼	25	2½	First UNat Stores	400	50½	50½	50½	50¾
99	63	6	Florsheim S pf	40	92	92	92	95
22⅝	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	500	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
28⅝	10	2	Freeport Texas	2500	23½	23⅛	23½	23
			—G—					
3½	¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	110	8⅝	8	8	8⅝
5½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	600	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3½
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1200	16	15½	15½	15¾
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	300	12½	12½	12½	12¼
25¾	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	30	10	9¼	10	..
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	2600	15¼	14⅞	15	15¼
11⅞	10⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	11½	11⅜	11½	11½
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	4700	23½	22¾	23⅛	23⅛
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	1⅛	1	1	1
24¾	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	100	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	5900	13⅛	13	13	13⅛
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	75½	75½	75½	..
4	2⅝	..	Gen Out Ad	500	3	3	3	3
60	27½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	50	50½	50½	50½	..
7⅛	1	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
28⅝	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13¼
24¼	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1700	18½	17¾	17¾	18¼
3¾	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	900	15¼	15	15⅛	15⅛
12⅝	2¼	..	Goodrich	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
29⅞	5½	..	Goodyear	1100	15	14⅝	15	14½
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	1200	41½	40¾	41½	43
30¾	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	300	15¾	15⅛	15¾	15½
4⅞	1	..	Graham Paige	800	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	..
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	20	20	20	19½
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	800	10⅛	9¾	9¾	9¾
13¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	500	7⅛	7	7	7¼
12	3¼	..	Great West Sug	900	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
2¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
			—H—					
4¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	¼	..	Hartman Corp B	900	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
4	1	..	Havana El pf	110	2	2	2	..
10	3½	..	Hawaiian Pine	300	2⅜	2	2	2½
3⅛	¼	..	Hayes Body	600	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅝
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	500	77	75½	75½	..
161	110	10b	Homestake M	900	162½	160	162	160
28¼	8¾	..	Houston Oil	500	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14½
5⅜	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	1000	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	300	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
30¾	8	2½	Hudson & Man	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
11⅞	2⅝	..	Hudson Motor	700	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4⅞
5⅝	1½	..	Hupp Motors	500	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
			—I—					
24⅞	4¾	..	Ill Central	800	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
45	15⅛	4	Ill Central LL	10	27	27	27	..
40	7⅞	2	Indus Rayon	500	22⅛	22	22	22⅝
44⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	27
27⅞	10	..	Inland Steel	200	14	13⅞	14	14
7¾	¾	..	Inspiration Cop	300	3	3	3	3
8⅛	3¼	..	Insuranshare Del	1300	5	5	5	5
3⅞	1	..	Insuranshare Md	785	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	2½
14⅝	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	200	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
15	3¾	..	Int Agr ppf	400	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅛
117	52½	6¶	Int Business M	4600	87	84⅞	85⅞	88
5⅛	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	200	3	3	3	..
1⅞	⅛	..	Int Combustion	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
34⅛	10⅝	1.20	Int Harvester	5300	21½	20½	20¾	21
100	68¾	7	Int Harvester pf	100	89	89	89	..
11⅜	2⅝	..	Int Hydroelec	900	6⅝	6⅜	6¼	5⅞
4⅝	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
12½	3½	..	Int Nickel	2900	7⅝	7½	7¾	8
2	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	½	½	½	½
1⅛	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	200	⅝	⅜	⅜	..
12⅝	2	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
44⅝	20¼	2	Int Shoe	300	25¼	25	25	..
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	10	43	43	43	..
15¾	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	7600	9	8⅝	8¾	8¾
			—J—					
32¾	10	..	Johns Manville	4700	21½	20½	21½	21¼
84	30	3	Jones & Laughlin	110	45¾	45¼	45¾	45¾
			—K—					
2⅞	½	..	Kelly-Springfield	1000	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
4¼	⅝	..	Kelsey Hayes W	700	⅝	½	½	⅝
10⅞	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
19¼	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	2300	10	9⅝	9¾	10
5	½	..	Kinney & Ct	200	2	2	2	..
19	6⅝	1	Kresge	500	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½
9⅛	⅛	..	Kreuger & Toll	2700	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	400	14½	14½	14½	14½
			—L—					
8⅛	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	400	4¾	4⅝	4¾	..
11½	1¼	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	4	4	4	..
29¼	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	200	40½	40½	40½	40½
9⅜	3⅜	..	Libbey-Owens-F	200	7	7	7	6⅞
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	700	15	14¾	14¾	14½
37¾	13¼	4¶	Loew's Inc	4200	23½	23	23	22⅞
5	1⅞	..	Loft Inc	400	4	4	4	4
36⅝	16½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	300	21¾	21½	21½	..
118	96	7	Loose-Wiles pf	50	112	112	112	114
23¾	8½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	600	18⅛	18	18⅛	18
38¼	7½	..	Louisville & N	300	18½	18	18½	18½
11⅝	1½	..	Ludlum Steel	100	5½	5½	5½	..
			—M—					
62	20	6	McCrory pf	10	32	32	32	..
21¼	13	1¼	McIntyre Porcu	1600	20½	20	20⅛	20¼
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	400	44⅛	43⅝	44	43½
4	⅜	..	McLellan Stores	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
28¾	10	1	Mack Trucks	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1000	32½	31⅞	32	32
4	½	..	Mallinson	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
2¼	⅛	..	Manati Sugar	10	½	½	½	..
3¼	¼	..	Manati Sug pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
46⅞	9	..	Man Elv gtd	110	14½	14	14½	..
20¾	4	..	Man Elv mg	300	6½	6¼	6½	6
9	3½	..	Man Shirt	500	5	5	5	..
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	1000	14	13¼	13½	14
20	9½	1	May Dept Stores	600	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¼
19½	5¼	1	Mesta Mach	100	8	8	8	..
22¼	14	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	18	18	18	..
6¼	½	..	Miami Cop	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
8⅞	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	200	5⅜	5¼	5¼	..
13	1¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	600	6	5⅝	5⅝	6
24	3¼	..	Mo K&T pf	200	13	13	13	13
26	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	500	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6½
30¾	13⅜	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
16½	3½	..	Montgom Ward	6000	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12½
9⅞	2⅛	..	Murray Body	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
			—N—					
19¾	8	1	Nash Motors	1100	13⅛	12⅝	13	13
5¼	1¼	..	Nat Acme	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
6	⅛	..	Nat Bel H pf	200	2	1⅝	1⅝	..
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	700	37	36⅜	37	36⅜
18¾	6½	..	Nat Cash Reg	1200	9¼	8¾	8⅞	9¼
31⅜	14⅜	2	Nat Dairy Prod	4100	18	17⅜	17⅜	17⅞
2⅛	¼	..	Nat Dept Stores	1100	½	⅜	⅜	..
20⅜	6⅜	1	Nat Pow &Lt	700	13	12⅝	12¾	12¼
33⅞	13½	.50	Nat Steel	400	18⅞	18½	18½	19
10⅞	3½	.60	Nat Tea	200	7¼	7	7¼	..
5½	1½	..	Neisner Bros	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
10¼	2½	..	Nevada Cons Cop	300	5	5	5	5
36⅝	8¾	..	NY Central	10400	23⅝	22⅝	22¾	23
15⅜	2	..	NY C & StL pf	100	3½	3½	3½	..
127½	82¼	5	NY & Harlem	20	107¼	107¼	107¼	103¾
31⅝	6	..	NY NH & H	400	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
78¾	12	..	NY NH & H pf	200	29½	29½	29½	..
15¾	3⅝	..	NY Ont & W	200	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
21⅜	10¾	1.10e	Noranda M	400	18	17¾	18	17¾
3¾	½	..	Norfolk & South	100	1	1	1	..
135	57	8	Norfolk & West	400	107	105¾	107	106½
43¼	13¾	10a	North American	1700	27	26¼	26⅜	26½
48	25½	3	North Amer pf	100	44	44	44	..
5⅞	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	100	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
25⅜	5½	..	Northern Pacific	1000	13⅜	13	13	13
			—O—					
11	5	.20e	Ohio Oil	400	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
4	½	..	Oliver Farm Eq	800	1½	1¼	1¼	1½
4¾	1½	..	Omnibus	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
71	54	8	Omnibus pf	100	66	66	66	..
22½	9	..	Otis Elevator	400	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼
105	90	6	Otis Elev pf	40	106	106	106	..
9¼	1¼	..	Otis Steel	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20⅜	3⅛	..	Otis Steel ppf	150	8	8	8	8½
44⅞	26	4	Outlet Co	10	33	33	33	..
42¼	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	600	33⅝	33	33	33½
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	300	29	28⅝	29	29
47½	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	100	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	36¾
109	85½	6	Pacific T&T pf	10	105	105	105	..
5¼	1½	..	Packard Motor	1400	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
11¼	1½	..	Paramount Pub	2100	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	3
10	2	..	Park & Tilford	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
2	⅛	..	Park Utah	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
9½	3⅛	..	Patino Mines	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
4¾	¾	..	Peerless Motor	100	1	1	1	..
32¾	16	2¶	Penick & Ford	200	30½	30½	30½	30¾
34½	13	1.80	Jenney (JC)	2200	22⅝	21¾	21¾	22½
91	60	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	87	87	87	..
23⅜	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	3200	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
121	39	5	Peoples GasLt&C	200	67	67	67	67¼
24	2½	..	Pere Marq pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	8⅛
26	3½	..	Pere Marq ppf	20	9	9	9	9⅜
7⅜	3	..	Petroleum	100	5	5	5	5
11⅝	3⅞	..	Phelps Dodge	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
7⅞	2	..	Phila & Reading	100	4½	4½	4½	..
8⅛	2	..	Phillips Pet	1000	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
9⅛	2	..	Phoenix Hosiery	20	3	3	3	3
9	1¼	..	Pierce-Arrow	400	5	4	5	..
41	14	..	Pierce-Arrow pf	100	14	14	14	..
¾	¼	..	Pierce Oil	800	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
9	3½	..	Pierce Oil pf	1600	5⅝	5⅜	5½	..
1⅜	½	..	Pierce Pet	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22½	9¾	.60	Pillsbury Flour	300	10⅝	10½	10½	11
12½	8½	1	Plymouth Oil	400	9¾	9½	9¾	9
42¾	19⅞	2	Procter & Gam	200	29	29	29	28⅞
60	28	3.20	Public Service	1000	48¾	47⅛	48	48¼
99	83	5	Pub Serv E&G pf	100	100	100	100	..
28	10½	3	Pullman	500	20¼	19	19½	19
6½	2⅞	..	Pure Oil	300	4¼	4	4	4⅛
15⅞	4⅜	1	Purity Bakeries	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
			—R—					
13½	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	6500	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
32⅞	10	..	Radio pf A	100	21	21	21	22
23⅝	3⅜	..	Radio pf B	1200	12¼	11½	11½	12½
7¾	1½	..	Radio-Keith-O	400	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3½
38	15	2	Reading 2pf	200	22	22	22	..
30	7	..	Real Silk H pf	40	23	23	23	..
7½	1	..	Remington Rand	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	..
3⅞	1½	..	Reo Motors	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
13⅞	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	1200	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6¼
28⅝	5	..	Repub I&S pf	500	12½	12¼	12½	..
1⅜	⅛	..	Richfield Oil	300	⅛	½	½	½
9½	1½	..	Rossia In Co Am	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
23¾	12½	.80½e	Royal Dutch	400	18⅝	18½	18½	..
			—S—					
59¼	30⅛	5	Safeway Stores	1500	48¾	47	47	49
90	60	6	Safeway S 6%	50	86	86	86	86
49	69	7	Safeway S 7%	20	98	98	98	98
17¾	4⅜	..	St Joseph Lead	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
6⅝	⅝	..	StL & SF	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
1	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
19⅞	6⅝	.40	Seaboard Oil	8500	19¼	18⅛	19⅛	18⅜
37⅝	9⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	2400	18⅞	18⅛	18¾	19⅛
5⅜	1½	..	Servel Inc	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
12¾	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
8¾	2½	..	Shell Union Oil	400	5½	5¼	5½	5½
13⅝	2¾	..	Simmons	300	7¼	7	7	7⅛
7½	3¼	..	Simms Petroleum	100	5½	5½	5½	..
5¾	2½	..	Skelly Oil	400	4	3⅞	4	4
33½	12	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	300	28	27½	27½	28½
7½	2⅝	..	Snider Packing	200	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
12¼	5¼	.40	Socony Vacuum	2900	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
32¾	15¾	2	So Calif Edison	800	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	24¾
37⅝	6½	..	Southern Pacific	5800	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	17¼
18¾	4½	.40	So P Rico Sugar	500	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	15½
18½	2½	..	Southern Ry	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
23¾	3	..	Southern Ry pf	300	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
11	8	.60	Spencer Kellogg	100	9	9	9	..
17¾	8⅝	1	Stand Brands	2400	14¾	14¼	14¾	14½
121½	110	7	Stand Brands pf	100	120½	120½	120½	..
34¼	7⅝	2	Stand Gas & El	600	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14⅝
41¼	9¼	4	Stand G&E pf	400	26½	25¼	26½	..
62½	21	6	Stand G&E 6%	100	40	40	40	..
31⅞	15½	2	Stand Oil Calif	1300	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	25¼
94	81	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	..
16½	7	..	Stand Oil Kan	200	13	12½	13	12¼
37⅝	19⅞	2¶	Stand Oil NJ	3000	30⅝	30⅜	30½	30¼
4	⅝	..	Sterling pf	100	2	2	2	..
8½	1⅞	..	Stewart Warner	500	3½	3½	3½	3½
17⅜	4⅜	.50	Stone & Webster	400	8⅝	8½	8½	8¾
13¾	2½	..	Studebaker	800	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
104⅞	30	7	Studebaker pf	5	35	30	32	30
91	68	6	Sun Oil pf	100	87½	87½	87½	..
			—T—					
4¾	1	..	Tennessee Corp	400	2⅜	2½	2⅝	..
18¼	9¼	1	Texas Corp	2100	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14¾
26¾	12	2	Texas Gulf Sul	4200	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	21½
10	2	..	Thatcher Mfg	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
14	3⅞	..	Third Ave Ry	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	2¾	..	Thompson Prod	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
2¼	⅜	..	Thompson Star	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
5⅜	2	..	Tide Water Asso	200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3½
60	20	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	100	44	44	44	..
6¾	2	..	Timken-Detroit	300	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
23	7¾	1	Timken Roller	200	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12⅞
7⅛	2⅛	..	Transamerica	3300	5	4¾	5	5
8*	2½	..	Transue & Wil	100	4	4	4	4
5½	1½	..	Tri Continental	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
31½	19¾	2.50	Trico Products	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24
3⅛	¼	..	Truax Traer Coal	100	34	34	34	..
			—U—					
3⅛	½	..	Ulen & Co	100	1	1	1	1¼
24⅞	7⅝	.50	Underwd El Fnish	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
11⅝	5½	..	Union Bag & P	100	6½	6½	6½	..
36⅝	15½	1.20	Union Carbide	2800	24	23½	23½	23¾
15⅜	8	1	Union Oil Calif	1100	10	9⅞	10	..
94½	27⅝	6	Union Pacific	5900	69½	68⅛	68¼	68⅞
19¼	11¾	1.40	Union Tank Car	100	13	13	13	..
34⅜	6½	..	United Air & Tr	13800	24¾	24	24	24⅛
57⅞	30¼	3	United A&T pf	100	55	55	55	55
18	6⅝	..	Unied Carbon	500	11	10¾	10¾	..
14	3½	.40	United Corp	2900	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
39⅜	20	3	United Corp pf	600	33	32⅝	33	32⅝
32⅝	10¼	2	United Fruit	2900	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝
22	9¼	1.20	United Gas Im	2900	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	18⅝
6¼	1⅜	..	US & For Sec	600	5	5	5	5
64	26	..	US & ForSpf	1500	60	57⅞	60	55
6	¾	..	US Hoffman M	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
36⅛	13¼	..	US Indus Alco	500	25⅝	25½	25½	25½
7¼	1¼	..	US Leather	100	4	4	4	..
16	3¼	..	US Leather A	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
18⅝	7¼	2	US Pipe & Fdry	100	10½	10½	10½	11
11⅝	2	..	US Realty	1100	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	..
10¼	1¼	..	US Rubber	200	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
22¾	10	1	US Smelt R & M	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
52⅝	21¼	..	US Steel	13200	33⅝	32¾	33	33¼
113	51½	7	US Steel pf	280	69¼	67	67⅛	68¾
76	35	..	Utah Copper	10	52	52	52	54½
10⅝	1½	..	Utilities P&LtA	200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4
			—V—					
1⅛	¼	..	Vadsco Sales	700	½	½	½	½
23¾	5	..	Vanadium	2100	12¼	12	12	12¼
69⅝	20	..	Va-C Chem 7%	300	63	63	63	63
90	60	6	Va El & Pow pf	10	82½	82½	82½	..
34⅝	7¼	..	Vulcan Detin	30	17	16¾	16¾	16½
			—W—					
4¼	⅝	..	Wabash RR	700	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
2⅝	⅜	..	Ward Baking B	1400	1	1	1	1
4½	½	..	Warner Bros A	800	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1¾
8⅝	1¼	..	Warren Bros	100	4	4	4	4
80	25	7	W Penn El A	10	47	47	47	..
76	22	7	W Penn El 7%	10	52	52	52	51½
18⅝	1¼	..	Westn Maryland	200	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	..
8⅞	¾	..	Westn Pac pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
50	12⅜	..	Westn Union	3300	29	27½	28	28¾
18¼	9¼	1	Westing Air Br	400	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝
43½	15⅝	..	Westing Elec	4900	27¼	26	26⅛	26⅞
12⅝	3	..	Westvaco Chlor	100	7	7	7	..
15	5	..	Wheeling Steel	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
31½	21	..	Wheeling Stl pf	100	24	24	24	..
8¼	2¾	..	Wilcox Oil & G	800	3½	3½	3½	3½
3⅞	⅝	..	Willys-Overland	400	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
1⅝	⅜	..	Wilson & Co	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4⅞	1⅝	..	Wilson & Co A	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
31	11	..	Wilson & C pf	200	18½	18½	18½	19
45⅝	22	2.40	Woolworth	3900	35⅝	35	35	35½
24	5	..	Worthgton Pump	200	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14½
31	12	..	Wor Pump B	100	22	22	22	..
52	25¼	3	Wrigley	100	36	36	36	..
			—Y—					
15½	6½	1	Yale & Towne	300	9	8½	9	9
7¾	1⅜	..	Yellow Truck	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
27¼	4	..	Youngstown	100	11	11	11	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. c—Payable in scrip. d—Paid in 1931. e—Paid this year.

Swedish Match Reorganization Is Recommended

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 29 (AP)—Administrators of the Swedish Match Company presented to the stockholders today a plan for reorganization evolved after a six months' investigation of the chaos left by Ivar Kreuger.

They recommended the election of a board of 12 directors including two Englishmen. A final agreement with creditors stipulates that the company will pay 6 per cent interest on its debts and a certain amortization depending on the annual earnings.

The administrators said profits will be consumed by payment of debts for a long time, but they reported that the creditors had agreed to permit the setting aside of a small part of the profits for dividend purposes after each creditor's claim has been reduced by 30 per cent.

The report refrained from any optimistic predictions, but it was said that the company's business for the past few months has been more satisfactory than had been expected.

The stockholders accepted a proposal to reduce the share capital to 90,000,000 crowns ($15,300,000) the nominal value of each share to be 25 crowns ($4.25). The home offices will be transferred to Jöenköping.

POUND STERLING AT NEW ALL-TIME LOW

LONDON, Nov. 29 (AP)—Sterling dipped sharply to new low levels today in an irregular session, closing a fraction over the day's low.

Opening at 3.19¼, the rate slid to an all-time low, 3.14⅝, under the influence of continuing uncertainty affecting the war debts. In the afternoon it recovered to 3.16¼, closing at 3.15½.

PARIS, Nov. 29 (AP)—The dollar went to 25.59¾ francs on the foreign exchange market today, the highest point it has reached since April, 1931. The pound sterling dropped with respect to both the dollar and the franc, and the franc declined with respect to the dollar.

Weakness of the French and British exchanges was attributed to uncertainty over the debt issue. The rise in the dollar was attributed to an accepted belief that the Bank of France, which has been selling dollars in small quantities in order to keep gold in France, has now stopped selling. The Bank of England has been buying dollars, apparently as a backstop in case Great Britain has to pay the December debt installment.

DIVIDENDS

Johns Manville Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Draper Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 3.

Todd Shipyards Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 5.

American-Hawaiian Steamship Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15. In five preceding quarters similar dividends were declared.

F. E. Myers & Bros. declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15. In past two quarters the company paid 35 cents on the common.

Sidney Blumenthal & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Abraham & Straus declared a dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 21. Similar dividends were paid in the two previous quarters.

Loew's, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 14. No action was taken on the year-end extra of $1 declared the two preceding years.

Consolidated Laundries Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents on the common and the regular quarterly $1.87½ dividend on the preferred. Common disbursement is payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 15 and preferred Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 16. Heretofore quarterly dividend of 25 cents had been paid on the common.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 10. Similar dividends were declared in the four previous quarters.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company declared the regular semiannual preferred dividend of $3 a share, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

International Business Machines Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 in cash, payable Jan. 10 to stock of record Dec. 22.

Dominion Stores, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable in United States funds Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 9.

Irving Trust Company, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the $10 par capital stock, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 6.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates declared quarterly dividends of $1.12½ on the prior preferred stock and $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Standard Oil of Kentucky declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

WESTERN MARYLAND SURPLUS

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 29—Western Maryland Railway's surplus after charges for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 of $429,560 is equal to $242 a share on the 177,420 shares of 7 per cent first preferred, on which no dividends have been paid. This compares with $871,402, or $4.91 a share on the first preferred, in the first 10 months of 1931.

NEWSPRINT PRICE CUT

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29—Crown Zellerbach Corporation announced a reduction of $5 a ton on newsprint effective Jan. 1, placing the price for 1933 at $45 a ton f. o. b. Pacific coast ports. Contracts now standing at higher prices which extend into 1933 will be reduced to the new price as of Jan. 1.

STOCK SALES SHRINKING

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—Stock sales on the New York Stock Exchange for the year thus far have just topped the 400,000,000-share mark. At this time in 1931 about 525,000,000 shares had been traded, while in 1930 the curent total was reached on May 19. In 1929, the 400,000,000 share volume was touched on May 6.

COMMODITY PRICE INDEX OFF

Wholesale commodity prices declined slightly during the week ended Nov. 26, according to the index of the National Fertilizer Association. On that date the index number stood at 60.2, a drop of two fractional points from the preceding week. A month ago the index stood at 60.3 and a year ago at 66.8.

Rejuvenation Noted In Motor Industry

FOLLOWING reports of increased carloadings, higher electricity consumption, stable business among the lighter industries and increasing retail buying, are indications that automobile activity for December will be greater than in any month since June. Detroit data based on tentative schedules show that next month's production should substantially exceed the 118,613 units produced in July, and may even surpass output in December, 1931, when 123,965 cars were produced.

By the middle of next month probably all the manufacturers will be in full swing on their new models. Plymouth is now putting out 1200 cars daily; Chevrolet is just getting under way on its new car; Dodge sales are increasing; Pontiac is planning an ouput of 6000 for December, Buick 8500, and Olds about 2500; De Soto starts on Dec. 1 the first of its 27 nationwide sales meetings; Continental starts assembling Dec. 10, and Graham Paige later. Rockne and Studebaker are already in production.

Stocks are low, and whatever demand develops from now on will draw almost immediately on the new car output. Since July more cars have been sold at retail than have been produced.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Steady; list continues dull.
Bonds: Steady; United States Governments firm.
Curb: Steady; leaders move narrowly.
Foreign exchanges: Heavy; sterling and French franc weak.
Cotton: Higher; trade buying; scarcity of contracts.
Sugar: Barely steady; hedge selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Barely steady; December liquidation; weakness sterling exchange.
Corn: Easy; favorable weather all belts; easiness Buenos Aires.
Cattle: Irregular.
Hogs: Slow and lower.

FOREIGN

London—Trading on the stock exchange was more cheerful on the belief that the decline in gilt-edged securities had been overdone. This induced covering and a hardening of prices which synchronized with a slight recovery in sterling from its new low. Transatlantic issues, gold mining shares and German bonds were in good demand but oil shares were overshadowed by the Anglo-Persian developments. The closing was steadier.

Paris—Prices remained hesitant on the Bourse in the absence of encouraging news on the international situation. Fluctuations kept within a narrow limit and the closing was resistant.

Berlin — Prices were generally weaker owing to internal political uncertainty and the closing was unsettled.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1932	1931
Oct gross	$12,279,731	$13,764,049
Net oper income	3,923,573	4,476,662
Ten mos' gross	103,504,681	122,351,685
Net oper income	14,454,943	17,268,829

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN

	1932	1931
Oct gross	$7,048,328	$8,497,653
Net oper income	1,014,051	524,517
Ten mos' gross	61,565,119	88,782,970
Net oper income	1,208,794	6,729,673

WESTERN MARYLAND

	1932	1931
Oct. gross	$1,094,329	$1,291,673
Net op inc	443,268	429,356
Surp aft chgs	183,635	150,077
10 mos gross	10,022,765	12,565,516
Net op inc	3,018,780	3,638,816
Surp aft chgs	429,560	871,402

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN

	1932	1931
Oct. gross	$386,552	$506,803
Net oper inc	10,735	51,263
10 mos gross	3,626,224	5,232,674
Net oper inc	*186,741	380,156

*Deficit.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

	1932	1931
Oct. gross	$716,448	$882,095
Net oper inc	92,834	21,873
10 mos gross	6,684,652	9,521,917
Net oper inc	*248,081	250,938

*Deficit.

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN

	1932	1931
Oct gross	$294,211	$359,730
Net oper inc	44,632	63,045
10 mos gross	2,663,446	3,492,331
Net oper inc	*109,849	104,850

*Deficit.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS

	1932	1931
Oct. gross	$1,018,664	$1,233,802
Net oper inc	135,910	144,599
10 mos gross	9,558,210	12,964,358
Net oper inc	517,845	715,774

BALTIMORE & OHIO

	*1932	1931
Oct gross	$11,755,038	$14,615,180
Net oper inc	3,409,351	3,361,732
10 mos gross	106,274,371	148,898,944
Net oper inc	18,528,898	25,017,091

*Emergency rate increase included in operating revenues for October, 1932, is estimated at $351,784 and for the period Jan. 4 to Oct 31 at $3,027,383.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA

	1932	1931
Oct gross	$1,384,641	$1,556,350
Net op inc	81,939	20,770
10 mos gross	12,591,533	15,982,275
Net op inc	188,623	273,736

ROCK ISLAND

	1932	1931
Oct gross	$6,300,486	$7,993,987
Net oper inc	780,602	1,244,487
10 mos gross	60,514,533	86,329,051
Net oper inc	3,993,237	12,905,725

COTTON CONSUMPTION OUTLOOK

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—The New York Cotton Exchange Service puts world consumption of American cotton in October at 1,173,000 bales, compared with its revised figure of 1,123,000 in September and 1,044,000 in October a year ago, and total consumption for the three months ended Oct. 31 at 3,319,000 bales, compared with 2,996,000 in the like period last season.

RAILWAY TO RECALL WORKERS

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., Nov. 29 (AP)—The Atlantic Coast Line Railway announces it will recall 705 men to work in its shops here between Dec. 1 and Dec. 22.

Yearbook Lists Fewer Brokerage Branch Offices

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange today published its official yearbook, which showed, as of Oct. 1, last, that the total number of branch offices of member firms were at their lowest level since 1928.

There were 1178 such offices, of which 188 were in New York City and 990 in other cities. This compares with a total of 1347 on Jan. 1, 1932, of which 208 were in New York and 1139 in other cities, and with the peak figures of 1658 on Jan. 1, 1930, of which 294 were New York offices and 1364 were in other cities. In 1928, the total number was 1394. The figure did not cross the 1000 mark until 1927.

The five states in which the stock exchange members had the greatest number of branch offices were New York, 297; Pennsylvania, 106; Massachusetts, 85; Illinois, 80, and California, 58.

The exchange membership reached its highest total to date this year. There were 1375 members compared with 1357 at the start of the year and 1349 on Jan. 1, 1931.

The chronology of the stock exchange, which is kept from year to year as a sort of permanent ship's log, showes only two items which were added to the exchange's official history book for 1932 to date. The chronology stated that on Feb. 18 members were prohibited from "lending customers' securities after April 1, 1932, without separate authorization in writing"; and dated March 3, an item was added stating that the "sale of last of seat rights brought membership to present number of 1375."

The list of the exchange's 25 oldest members showed that William B. Wadsworth, who was admitted on May 3, 1869, stood at the head. Mr. Wadsworth is a partner of the firm of Wadsworth & Wright. John D. Rockefeller, who was admitted on March 15, 1883, stood sixth on the list. J. P. Morgan, admitted on April 25, 1895, stood in twenty-fifth position on the seniority list.

COPPER CONFERENCE STARTS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—The new international copper conference, attended by leading officials of the world's largest copper mines, got under way here today, surrounded with the utmost secrecy.

Complex as the conference's problems admittedly are, there was fair hope in copper trade circles that an agreement might be reached on several points, but only after a protracted series of meetings. The problems center around two main questions, production and marketing.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	5.64	5.84	5.64	5.84	+.19
January	5.69	5.85	5.67	5.85	+.14
March	5.79	5.97	5.77	5.95	+.14
May	5.88	6.04	5.87	6.02	+.12
July	5.96	6.13	5.96	6.11	+.12
October	6.12	6.30	6.12	6.29	+.11

Spots 5.80, unchanged. Tone at close firm.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	5.83	5.83	5.75	5.83	+.06
January	5.76	5.88	5.73	5.88	+.03
March	5.87	6.01	5.85	6.01	+.11
May	5.96	6.10	5.95	6.08	+.10
July	6.06	6.18	6.06	6.16	+.06
October	6.24	6.35	6.24	6.35	+.09

Tone at close, firm.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	5.65	5.85	5.65	5.85	+.18
January	5.68	5.84	5.65	5.84	+.13
March	5.78	5.95	5.75	5.93	+.05
May	5.88	6.03	5.84	6.02	+.04
July	5.97	6.11	5.95	6.10	+.15
October	6.13	6.29	6.13	6.28	+.11

Tone at close firm.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	5.08	5.10	5.08	5.10	+.03
January	5.10	5.14	5.07	5.12	+.04
March	5.11	5.15	5.09	5.13	+.04
May	5.13	5.16	5.10	5.14	+.04
July	5.14	5.17	5.11	5.15	+.04
October	5.15	5.18	5.14	5.15	+.04

Spots 5.35, off 4 points. Tone at close, steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
December	49.00b	50.00	...
January	49.80b	50.00	...
February	50.00b	50.50	...
March	50.30b	50.80	...
April	50.30b	51.50	...

b—Bid. Tone at close, quiet.

CITIES SERVICE POWER & LIGHT

Statement of Cities Service Power & Light Company, subsidiary of Cities Service Company, for the year ended June 30, 1932 (certified by independent auditors), shows consolidated net income, including $176,685 excess of par value over cost of debentures purchased and retired during the year, of $3,391,616 after interest, federal taxes, depreciation, subsidiary preferred dividends and minority interest. Capital stock consists of 100,000 shares of $7 preferred, 83,500 shares of $6 preferred and 50,000 shares of $5 preferred, all of no par value, and 650,000 shares of common stock of $100 par.

READING EQUIPMENT TRUSTS

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29—Reading Company has awarded an issue of $1,800,000 equipment trust certificates, series "N," to Dillon, Read & Co. on their bid of slightly over 102, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The certificates bear 5 per cent interest and were recently authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to cover equipment which has been ordered or delivered. Bids were submitted by six banking groups.

LOEW'S EARNINGS FOR YEAR

Loew's, Inc., reports for the year ended Aug. 31, net of $7,014,960, after depreciation, amortization, federal taxes, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., equivalent, after dividends on $6.50 preferred, to $4.80 a share on approximately 1,460,000 no-par shares of common compared with a net in the preceding fiscal year of $11,829,994, or $7.43 a share on 1,464,205 common shares outstanding at the end of that year.

THOMPSON, STARRETT CO.

Thompson, Starrett Company, Inc., reports for the six months ended Oct. 27 net profit of $5295 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with a net profit of $385,088 for six months ended Oct. 29, 1931. For the quarter ended Oct. 27 net profit was $826 after charges and taxes, compared with $4789 in the preceding quarter and $170,250 in the quarter ended Oct. 29 of the previous year.

Custom-Tailored Clothes No Longer a Luxury

At the new low prices, our clothes for men can no longer be classed as a luxury. The finest is maintained in both material and workmanship for which there is no substitute in Fine Custom Tailoring.

Business suits that formerly were priced at $125, now $80.

Paul Shotland
Tailor and Importer
425 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

97 YEARS of— UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK
Harvard Square, Cambridge
DEPOSIT BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS DEC. 1

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK
52 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON
INTEREST BEGINS DEC. 1

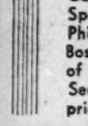
BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov.29	Last Nov.28
33	Am & Cont	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
100	Am Pneu pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	
734	Am T&T	105¾	104⅜	104⅞	104⅞
500	Andes Pet	.10	.09	.10	.08
100	Avia Sec	2¾	2¾	2¾	
40	Bos El	68½	67	68½	68
69	Bos & Alb	98½	97½	97½	..
75	Bos Prop	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
100	Cop Range	2½	2½	2½	2
200	E Bos Land	.75	.75	.75	.75
125	E G&Fuel	5½	5⅜	5½	
21	E G&F pf	54⅛	54	54⅛	53
22	E G&F prpf	66	66	66	65
48	Edison Elec	175	173	175	175
23	First Nat S	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50
100	Gen Capital	13¾	13¼	13¾	
100	Gen Elec Sp	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11
20	Hygrade	13	12½	12½	12
886	Mass Util	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
5	Mergenthal	20	20	20	20
10	Nash	12¾	12¾	12¾	
68	NE Tel	93¼	93	93	94
10	Pac Mills	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
10	Reece But	5	5	5	
45	Shawmut	6½	6½	6½	6
30	Stone Web	8½	8½	8½	9
20	Swift & Co	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8
95	Uni Shoe	33	32⅞	32⅞	33
300	Uni Shoe pf	30	30	30	30
12	Waltham ppf	30	30	30	..
53	War Bros	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	4
	BONDS				
$10000	Mas G 4½ '29	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	..
4000	PC Poc 7s	90	90	90	..

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY



NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, Philadelphia Pepper Pot and Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
1 E. 48TH STREET, Downstairs
NEW YORK
Full Orchestral Volume

Orange Bowl Cafeteria
Luncheon 11 to 2:30 Dinner 5 to 7:45
62 WEST 48TH ST. Bryant 9-0461

WARE COFFEE SHOP
52 West 39th Street
LUNCHEON 50c, 75c
DINNER 90c
Southern Fried Chicken served every evening. Private Room for Special Parties.
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Jane Davies Restaurant
145 WEST 55TH STREET
Luncheon 11:30 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0176

Webster Cafeteria
313 West 57th Street
Near Broadway
'FOOD THAT SATISFIES'
NEAR NINTH CHURCH
OPEN SUNDAY

CLUB BREAKFAST 15c, 25c, 40
SPECIAL DINNER 65c, 75c
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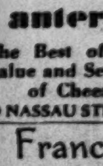

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COTTON CLOTH TRADE DULL IN MOST SECTIONS

Some Activity in Fine and Fancy Goods but Holiday Interrupts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 29—The fine and fancy goods division of the primary cotton cloth market was again the place where more nearly normal activity prevailed last week. But even that division did not enjoy the activity of the previous week. The holiday, of course, accounts for a fair degree of the apathy, as many of the houses closed their offices early on Wednesday. Friday and Saturday were almost equally dull.

A far more potent reason for the dullness lies in the hesitation of buyers pending the settlement of the foreign national government debt payments. The efforts of those governments to obtain dollar exchange with which to make the payments is causing the fall in exchange value of all of their currencies which automatically affects the prices of all of our export commodities, including cotton. The price of raw cotton in turn affects the prices of all of the goods made from it.

In the meantime there is a steady movement of goods out of the mills delivering orders taken several months ago, and many buyers are calling for deliveries ahead of the contract time; so that most mill men are satisfied to await the expected buying demand.

Discuss Price Reporting

A number of print cloth manufacturers are meeting at Greenville, S. C., to discuss a recently proposed new plan of price reporting in their division. Some manufacturers are dissatisfied with the present system as it allows more publicity than they think is good for the business. Others claim that full publicity of all the facts is the only guide for regulation and that the publication of these facts should remain in the merchants' hands

There has been a slight quickening of the movement of wide goods used by the coating trade for automobiles and other purposes. The automobile trade has been the best buyer of these goods lately owing to increased operations in getting out the new models for 1933.

The latest prices on these goods are on the basis of 7c for the 46-inch 2.68-yard wide drills and 9c to 9¼c for the 67-inch 1.87-yard. Wide sheetings are quoted at 4⅝c for the 46-inch 4.35-yard and 7½c for the 69-inch 2.87-yard.

Wide sateens bring 14¼c for the 54-inch 1.30-yard and 16⅝c for the 1.05-yard. Broken twills are obtained at 20⅝c for the 56-inch .85-yard and 14¾c to 15c for the 1.10-yard.

In the print cloth division there was a general drop in the price of all active numbers. The latest prices are 4½-⅝c for the 39-inch 4.00-yard 80x80s, 3½c for the 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard, 3¼c for the 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s, and 2¾c for the 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s.

Carded Broadcloths Lower

Carded broadcloths also met with a loss under very moderate business. The 36½-inch 80x60s 5.00-yard sold at 3½c and the 37-inch 100x60s 4.10-yard at 4⅝c for spot and 4½ for future delivery. The 37-inch 112x60s 3.85-yard brought 5⅝c. Combed broadcloths moved in light volume at unchanged prices.

Sheetings were weak in all constructions. The 36-inch 3.00-yard 48x48s sold at 4⅝c and the 31-inch of the same count 5.00-yard at 2¾c The 36-inch 5.00-yard of that count brought 3⅜c. The 40-inch 2.50-yard of the same count moved at 5⅝c and the 40-inch 44x44s 5.00-yard at 3⅛c.

Pajama checks, drills, and osnaburgs were rather quiet at usual prices except the 30-inch 7 ounce osnaburgs which sold at 5c and the 36-inch 2.85-yard which brought 4⅛c.

Clothing manufacturers have begun in a small way to cover their needs for their spring dress samples, but their orders have usually been so small that converters have been able to fill them out of their own stock without coming into the gray cloth market for additional goods.

Some business has been passing in combed marquisettes and other drapery fabrics. Organdies have moved in a limited way. Goods containing rayon have been the most active in the fine goods division during the last week. The business in rayon taffetas has abated somewhat but is still active. Rayon filled crepes have moved well and all rayon satins were bought at 23c for the 140x72s while 32½c was paid for the 225x64s panne satins made with 100 denier yarn.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	33¼	36¼	Manhattan	29	32
City	42½	46½	Public	28½	31½
Commercial	150	160	Textile	29	34
Fifth Av	1270	1370	Trade Bank	25	30
First, N Y	1480	1680	Yorkville	45	60
Lafayette	6	9			

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	64¼	68¼	Fulton	240	265
Banca C I	146	154	Guaranty	303	313
Bk NY&T	317	337	Irving	23⅝	25⅝
Bronx	13	18	Kings Co	2000	2100
Brooklyn	160	170	Law Tle&G	46	51
Cn Hanover	128	138	M'facturers	28¼	31¼
Chemical	36½	39½	New York	94½	104½
County	30	32	Title Guar	37	40
Empire	24½	26½	Unit States	1475	1575

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	28	30	Merchants	260	..
N Shawmut	27½	29	Second Nat	84	..

	Last appraisal
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co	280
New England Trust	400
State Street Trust	250

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	2¼	2¾	Harris T&S	293	298
Cont Ill Bk	103	104	Northern Tr	365	370
First Nat	199	201	Strauss Tr	85	95

INSURANCE STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	28	31	Home	13⅝	15½
Am Alliance	12¼	14¾	North River	9⅝	11⅝
Gt Amer	13½	15	Spgfld Fire	61¾	66¾
Hartford	36¾	39	U S Fire	17½	19¼

COTTON MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—Business in cotton was comparatively quiet again today. No selling pressure developed and prices held generally steady on trade buying and covering. March contracts, after selling off to 5.77 at the start, rallied to 5.89, and the mid-afternoon market was steady at net advances of 7 to 8 points on the more active positions.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	88⅛	88⅛
Adams Express 4s '48	60	60
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	24	24
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	14⅛	14¼
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	34	33
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	49⅝	49½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31⅝	31½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	71⅛	71⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89½	89½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅛	103⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105⅝	105⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	104	103⅞
Amer T&T 6s '65	104	103⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107⅝	107½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	91	90⅞
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	4⅛	4⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79	78½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75	74½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91⅛	91
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	23½	23½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	46	45½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100⅝	100⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	76	76
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	61¼	59¾
Balt & Ohio 3½s cv '60	26¼	25⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	35⅛	34½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	59⅛	59⅞
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '49	80	80
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	34	33¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	42½	42½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	71¼	71¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	106⅞
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	108	108
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	93	93
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	60½	60
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106	105⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86	85⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	104⅞	104⅝
Bklny Un El 1st 5s '50	82	81⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	101⅛	101⅛
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	102½	102½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	42	41½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	70¼	70¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	80⅜	80¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	80⅝	80⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	80	80
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	81	81
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	79⅞	79⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	85	85
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	85⅝	85
Can North 4½s '35	94¾	94¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	98⅛	98⅛
Can North deb 7s '40	99⅞	98⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	61¾	61½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	72¾	72¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	79	79
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	70¼	70¼
Cen of Ga Mob 5s	33	33
Cen District Tel 5s	105½	105½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	70⅛	70
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	80	80
Cen Pacific 5s '60	52½	52
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	81¾	81¾
Certainteel 5½s '48	37⅞	37⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47	63	62¾
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	83½	83½
Ches & O con 5s '39	104½	104½
Ches & O 4½s B	83⅝	83
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	87⅞	87
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	80	80
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	14⅛	14
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	104⅞	104¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	40⅝	40
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	54⅞	54⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5¾	5¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	21	20½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	18½	18
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	12¾	12⅝
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	49¾	49
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	20	19
Chi&Nw 4½s C 2037	19¼	18½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	28⅛	28
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	16⅞	16
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	96¾	96¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	101½	101½
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	101½	101½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	66½	66½
Childs Co 5s '43	29	29
Chile Copper 5s '47	33½	33½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	101¾	101½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	61	61
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	50½	50½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	80	80
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	80	80
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	80⅛	80
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	101	101
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96½	96½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99	99
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96	95¾
Con Gas 5s '57	102½	102¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	98⅞	98½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105⅝	105¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105⅛	104⅞
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	89½	88⅛
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	64	64
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	47½	47
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	23	23
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104⅞	104⅞
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	93	92
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	34	33⅞
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	35	35
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	23	22
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96	95¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100½	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '52	100⅝	100⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¾	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100⅝	100⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101¾	101¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87½	87⅛
Duluth & S. Shore & Atl 5s '37	22¼	22¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103½	103
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	73¼	73⅛
Erie RR ref 5s '67	26	25⅞
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	44	42½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	26	25⅞
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	61	61
Gannett 6s '43	77	77
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	60	60
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102⅞
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	102⅞
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2½	2½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ct	2½	2½
Goodrich 6s '45	49½	49
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	79¼	79¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	79	79
Gotham 8 Hos 6s '36	88	88
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	99	98¼
Green Bay & W Ry B	3⅝	3⅝
Great Northern 4¼s '61	73⅛	73⅛
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	44	43¾
Great Northern gen 5¼s B '52	51½	49½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	57	55
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45	45
Hackensack Water Co 4s '52	92½	92¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	40⅞	40½
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	104½	103¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	50	49¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	81	80½
Humble Oil 5s '37	103	103
Ill Central 4s '53	49	49
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	52¾	52¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	35¼	35
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	41⅞	41⅞
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	43	43
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100⅜	100¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	41¼	41
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46	45½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	43¾	43¾
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	17	17
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	17	17
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	17½	17¼
Int Paper 6s '55	16	15½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	30	30
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	33⅝	31½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	38½	38½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	35½	35
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	41½	41
Kan City P & L 4½s 61	102⅛	102
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	57½	57½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	48⅝	48⅝
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88½	88
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	89	89
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	32⅞	32⅞
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	62	62
Lack Steel con 5s '50	85	85
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90	90
Laclede Gas 5½s D	63⅞	63⅞
L'Autaro 6s '54	4½	4½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	72½	72½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	75	74
Long Dock 6s '35	99⅞	99⅞
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	31	31
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104	103¼
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	45	45
L&N Pad 4s '46	62⅝	62⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	31	28½
Meade 6s '45 ww	47½	47¼
Metro Edison 4½s '68	87¼	87¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	75½	74½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	74¾	74¾
Mil & Sparta 4s '47	47	47
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	53	53
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	31	30¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11⅝	11¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	23¼	23
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	23	22½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	23	23
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	22¾	22⅞
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	11¾	11½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	82¾	82
Montana Power 5s A '62	57½	57⅛
Murray Body 6½s '34	75¼	75¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51	49⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	85¼	84½
Nat Steel 5s	77⅛	77
New Eng T&T 5s '52	107⅞	107⅜
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	82½	82¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	60	60
N O T & M 5s B '54	22	22
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74⅛	74⅜
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	66⅛	66½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	44	44
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	44½	42½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	47½	47
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	57	57
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	71½	71
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	16⅛	16
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	18	17½
NY Chi & CtL 6s '40 rot	35	33⅝
NY Connec Ry 5½s '53	87½	87¼
NY Dock Co 4s '51	60⅛	60½
NY Edison 5s '51 C	105⅝	105⅛
NY Edison 5s '44 B	106⅛	105⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112½	112⅛
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	90⅞	90⅞
NY GELH&P 5s '48	108⅝	108⅝
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	45	45
NY NH&H 4½s '67	61⅛	61⅛
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	77	77
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	49⅞	49⅞
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	99	99
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100⅝	100⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104¼	104
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100½	100½
Niag Share 5½s '50	60	60
Norf Southern rfg A '61	3⅝	3⅝
Norf & W dly 4s '44	94	94
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	19	18½
North Am Co 5s '61	83⅝	83¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C 69	78	78
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	82¼	82¼
Nor Ohio Tr G Lt 6s A '47	101	101
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59½	59½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	81¾	81¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	62	59
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	101
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	99⅛	99⅛
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	101⅝	101⅝
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	101⅛	100
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	82	82
Otis Steel 6s '41	27½	27½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	102½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	19⅛	18⅝
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	41⅛	41
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	19⅛	19
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	71	71
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	44¼	44¼
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	90	89⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	81	80½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	94½	94
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	75⅝	74⅞
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	79⅞	79⅝
Penn Railroad 5s '64	75¼	75¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	87¾	87¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99	98½
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	95	95
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	83	83
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	96⅛	95⅝
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	58½	58½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	46	46
Phil Railway 4s '37	22	22
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	86	85
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	59	59
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	29⅞	29⅞
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	82	80½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	96⅛	96⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103¼	103⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102⅝	102¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	78⅞	78⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '40	76⅝	76
Purity Baking 5s '48	60	60
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	51	51
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	44½	44½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	32	32
Rochester Gas 5s	100⅝	100⅝
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	45	44½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10¼	9¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8⅞	8⅞
St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta	8¼	8¼
St Louis & SF B ct	9⅛	9⅛
Scioto Val & NE 4s '89	90⅛	90
Seabd AL 4s '50	11½	11½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	40½	40½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83½	83½
Shell Union 5s '47	83	82½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	83	82½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94½	94¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97	97
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	102
Smith A O 6½s '33	101	101
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105⅛	105¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	43½	43
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	42	41½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	64	64
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	21	21
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	25½	25⅜
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96⅞	96⅞
Studebaker 6s '42	43⅝	43½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98⅛	98
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	99	99
Texas Corp 5s '44	93	93
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	43	43
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	42½	42¼
Union El L & P 1st 5s '57	100½	100½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103½	103½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99¼	99¼
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	86⅝	86⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97⅞	97¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	84¼	83
Union Pacific 5s	100	100
US Rubber Co 5s '47	41	40¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	68⅛	68½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	28⅝	28
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	31½	31½
Vanadium 5s '41	43¾	43¾
Virginia Ry 5s '62	89	89
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	102	101
Wabash RR 5s '39	6½	6½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	5⅜	5⅜
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	19½	19⅛
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105⅛	105
Western Maryland 4s '52	56¼	56¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	56⅜	56⅜
Western Pacific 5s A '46	31½	31⅛
Western Union 5s '51	57	57
Western Union 4½s '36	69⅛	69⅛
Western Union 5s '60	55½	55½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	55¼	55¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	86⅛	86¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	60	60

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Nov29	Last Nov28
3½s '47	101.25	101.25	101.25	101.27
1st 4¼s '47	102.10	102.10	102.11	102.11
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.16	103.17	103.18
4th 4¼s reg	103.15	103.15	103.15	103.15
US 3s '55	96.20	96.18	96.20	96.20
US 3⅛s '49	98.1	97.31	97.31	97.31
US 3⅜s '43 March	101.7	101.6	101.6	101.5
US 3⅜s '43 June	101.7	101.6	101.6	101.5
US 3⅜s '47	100.28	100.27	100.27	100.26
US 3¾s '56	102.10	102.10	102.10	102.10
US 4s '45	104.5	104.2	104.2	104.2
US 4¼s '52	108	108	108	107.30
US 4¼s reg	107.28	107.28	107.28	107.28

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 7s A '45	7	7
Antwerp 5s '58	77⅝	77½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	42	42
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	42	42
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	42	42
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	42	41½
Australia 4½s '56	62½	62
Australia 5s '55	66⅛	66
Australia 5s '57	66⅛	66
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	89⅞	89⅞
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	35	35
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	45	44
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92¼	92
Belgium (King) 6s '55	93	92½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	100
Belgium (King) 7s '55	103	102¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102½	101⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	50½	50½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	50	49⅛
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	43	43
Berlin Elec 6s '55	49⅛	49⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6¾	6¾
Bordeaux (City) 8s '34	104	104
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	16	16
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	14⅛	14⅛
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	63	63
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	22	22
Bulgaria 7s '67	20	20
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	96	95½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	79	78½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96¼	95¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	10½	10½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	11	11
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	13	13
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	11	10¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	6⅛	6⅛
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8	8
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	6¾	6¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	20	20
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	28¾	28¾
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	71⅞	71⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	38½	38⅛
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	91	90¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	73	73
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	88½	88½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	88¾	88
Duke Price Power 6s '66	45	45
Dutch EI 6s '47	99½	99½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	62½	62
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	99¼	98⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	117⅞	117¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123¾	123⅝
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	56¼	56¼
German 7s '49	70⅛	69⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	54	53
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	47¾	47¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	47⅞	47⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	56½	56½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	37⅝	37⅝
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	47	47
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	27	27
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	45¾	45¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	48½	48⅛
Graz 8s '54	47¼	47¼
Greek 6s '68	21	21
Harpen 6s '49 ww	56	55¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	28	28
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	27½	27¼
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	40	39½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97	97
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	87¾	87½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¼	97¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	29⅛	29⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	48	48
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	61	60⅝
Karstadt 6s '43	31¼	31¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11⅛	11½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	104
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104
Medellin 6½s '54	8½	8⅛
Meridionale El 7s '57	87	87
Mex 4s small A '10	3⅛	3⅛
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	12½	12½
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	14	14
New South Wales 5s '58	62½	62½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	42	42
Norway (King) 5½s '65	76	75¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	78½	78½
Norway (King) 6s '52	81	81
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	45	45
Oslo (City) 6s '55	81	80
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	6	6
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5½	5½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5⅞	5⅞
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	8	8
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	54⅛	54⅛
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	52	51⅞
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	59	59
Prussia 6½s '51	44⅝	44⅝
Prussia 6s '52	43¾	42½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	47	47
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	46½	46½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	7⅜	7⅜
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	8	8
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84½	84½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	99⅝	99⅝
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	86	86
Roumania 7s '59	33⅞	33⅞
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	60	60
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	20⅛	20⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	53⅛	53⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	20	20
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	17	17
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	54	53⅛
Saxon State 7s '45	60	60
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	17	17
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	19¼	19¼
Siemens 6½s '51	64⅛	64⅛
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	42	42
Sweden (King) 5½s 54	95⅞	95⅛
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104⅛	104⅛
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	32	32
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	43⅛	43¼
Tyrol 7s '52	47	47
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102⅝	101⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	40	40
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	40⅛	40⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	30	29⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	31⅛	31
Vienna 6s '52	53½	53½

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
†50 Ala Pow $7 pf	67	67	67
1 Alum Co Am pf	37	37	37
1 Am Cit P&LB	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10 Am C Pow A	½	½	½
2 Am Cyan B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Am El Sec pf	4	4	4
1 Am&Fgn P war	5	5	5
10 Am Gas & El	24¾	24⅛	24¾
1 Am O & E pf	85	85	85
7 Am Sup Power	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4 Am Sup P 1 pr	60	60	60
1 Angus Co pf A	3	3	3
1 Arctur Rad Tube	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Ark Nat Gas A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 As G&El A	2	2	2
2 Atlas Corp	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3 Atlas Corp war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6 Autom Vot Mach	2½	2½	2½
B			
1 Blue Rdige	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Blue Rid cv pf	26¾	26¾	26¾
45 Braz T & L	7⅝	7½	7½
1 Buf N & E P pf	21	21	21
C			
4 Cab R Tube vtc	¼	¼	¼
3 Cab & Wire A	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Can Marc Wirel	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
†35 Celanese 1st pf	49	49	49
9 Cen Pub S A	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Cen St El	2¼	2¼	2¼
20 Cities Service	3⅛	3	3
2 Cit Serv pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2 Claude Neon Lts	⅝	⅝	⅝
†50 Colum G&E cv pf	75½	75½	75½
1 Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Comstock Tun	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Cons G&E Balt	61	61	61
†50 Cont G&E p pf	55	55	55
2 Cord Corp	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Crocker Wh	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8 Crown C Pet	⅞	⅞	⅞
D			
8 Deere & Co	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
E			
1 East Gas & F	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
†20 Ed Elec Bos	171¼	171¼	171¼
2 Eisler Elec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
41 El Bond & Sh	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
2 El Bond & Sh pf	40½	40	40½
†50 El P & L 2d pf A	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Evans Wallo	¼	¼	¼
F			
1 Ford Mot Ltd	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
G			
1 Gen Aviation	3	3	3
2 Globe Uderwr	4	4	4
17 Goldfield Cons	⅛	⅛	⅛
8 Goldman Sachs	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50 Gt A & P 1st pf	118¼	118¼	118¼
2 Gulf Oil Pa	29	29	29
H			
1 Helena Rubin	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Horn & Hard	22	22	22
1 Humble Oil	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
1 Hygrade Fd	3¼	3¼	3¼
I			
2 Imp Oil Can	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1 Insuran Sec	⅝	⅝	⅝
25 Intl Hyd-El pf	15½	15½	15½
2 Internatl Ped	10	10	10
1 Inter Util B	1¼	1¼	1¼
L			
3 Lake Shore M	28	27⅞	28
1 Lefc Real pf	5	5	5
1 Leonard Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Lerner Strs	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Lone Star Gas	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
M			
†50 Metro Ed pf	69	69	69
13 Mid West Util	¼	¼	¼
N			
20 Nat Bellas Hess	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
2 Nat Fuel G	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
2 Nat Investors	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
2 Newmont Min	14	14	14
†25 N YTel 6½ pf	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
3 Niag Hud Pow	14⅜	14½	14½
1 Niag Share Md B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Nor Pipe L	3¾	3¾	3¾
P			
1 Pac G&E 1 pf	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1 Pennroad	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 Petrol Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Phoenix Sec	½	½	½
†1 Pilot Radio A	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
24 Pioneer Gold	53	54	54
1 Premier Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Pub Ut Hold war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Pub Ut Hold xw	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Pyrene	2¼	2¼	2¼
R			
1 Rochest G&E pf D	89	88	88
S			
1 Sherwin-Wms	17½	17½	17½
1 So C Ed B pf	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
2 So C Ed C pf	21⅛	21	21
7 St Oil Ind	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
1 Stand Sil-Lead	1-16	1-16	1-16
T			
7 Teck-Hugh G	3	3	3
1 Texon Oil	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
U			
7 Unit Founders	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9 United Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4 Unit Stores vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Unit Verde	2½	2½	2½
1 Unit Wall Paper	¾	¾	¾
1 Utility Equities	2½	2½	2½
2 Util Power & Lt	1¾	1¾	1¾
Y			
4 Y Oil & Gas A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
4 Ala Pow 4½s '67	77	77	77
2 Alumin Co 5s '52	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
1 Almin Ltd 5s '48	60¼	60¼	60¼
3 Am Comwl P 6s '40	2	2	2
7 Am P&L 6s 2016	56½	56½	56½
1 Am Rad 4½s '47	94	94	94
2 Am Roll M 4½s '33	63¼	63¼	63¼
4 Ark P&L 5s '56	80	79	79
3 As G&E5½s'38inv ctf	21	20½	20½
11 As G&E 5s '50	22	21¼	22
29 As G&E 5s '68	21⅛	20⅛	20½
6 As G&E 4½s '49 C	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 As Tel Ut 5s '44 C	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
6 As Tel Ut 6s '33	34⅛	34	34
7 As T&T 5½s '55 A	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
8 Bell T Can 5s'55A	92	91½	91½
4 Bell T Can 5s'57B	92⅛	91¾	91⅛
5 Bell T Can 5s'60C	92	92	92
1 Can Nor P 5s '53 A	60	60	60
9 Caro P&L 5s '56	65⅛	64¾	64⅝
6 Cen Ill P S 4½s '67F	69	68⅞	68⅞
1 Cen Me 5s '55 D	93	93	93
1 Cen OL&P 5s '50 A	63¼	63¼	63¼
20 Cen P Svc 5½s '49	6	5¼	6
14 Cen PS 5½s '49 xw	6	6	6
1 Cen St El 5½s '54	38	38	38
1 Cen St El 5s '49	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 Cen StP&L 5½s '53	37	37	37
1 Cities Ser 5s '66	36½	36½	36½
21 Cities Ser 5s '50	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
1 Cit S Gas 5½s '42	45½	45½	45½
4 Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	57	56	57
2 Cit SP&L 5½s '49	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
10 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	39¼	38⅞	39¼
1 Clev E Ill 5s '39	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Comw'l Ed 4½s '57 D	96	96	96
9 Comw'l Ed 4s '81 F	87⅛	86⅞	86⅞
1 Comw'l Ed 5½ '62 G	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Comw'l Sub 5½s '48A	75	75	75
2 Conn L&P 5½ '54 B	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
26 Conn Riv P 5s '52 A	94	93⅞	93⅞
1 ConGELt&P 4½ '35	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Con G Balt 4½s '54	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Con G Ut 6½s '43 A	2½	2½	2½
4 Con Gas Ut 6s '43 A	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜
23 Consum P 4½s '58	101	100⅝	100⅞
2 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	56⅛	56½	56½
9 Cont Oil 5½s '37	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1 Cudahy P 5s '46	100	100	100
2 Cum CP&L 4½s '56	84½	84½	84½
1 Dayton P&L 5s '41	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Dix Gulf G 6½ '37 A	82¼	82	82
17 Elec P&L 5s 2030	42⅝	42	42½
2 Empire Dis E 5s '52	47¼	47¼	47¼
2 Empire O&R 5½s '42	38	37½	38
1 Fed Woter 5½s '54	42½	42½	42½
5 Fisk R 5½s '31 cod	44½	44½	44½
5 Fisk R 8s '41 cod	52½	52½	52½
18 Fla P&L 5s '54	64	63¾	64
8 Fla P 5½s '79 A	58½	58	58
1 Gary E&G 5s '34 A	62½	62½	62½
7 Gatin P 5s '56	62	62	62
2 Gatin P 6s '41	47¾	47¾	47¾
3 Gen Mot Ac 5s '35	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Gen Mot Ac 5s '36	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 GenPub Ut 6½s '33	29	29	29
1 Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	42½	42½	42½
9 Geo Pow 5s '67	82½	82	82
3 Gillette 5s '40	99½	99½	99½
2 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	56½	56¼	56¼
2 Glidden Co 5½s '35	85	85	85
2 Great Nor P 5s '35	101	101	101
1 Green Mt Pow 5s '48	80	80	80
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
105 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	100	100	100
2 Hous L&P 4½s'81 E	90	90	90
2 Idaho Pow 5s '47	97½	97½	97½
17 Ill Cen 4½s '34	37	36½	36½
5 Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
1 Ind Svc 5s '50	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
3 Id Svc 5s '63 A	31	31	31
1 Intcont P 6s '48Aww	4	4	4
10 Inter P Sec 7s '57 E	69	69	69
1 Int Salt 5s '51	78	78	78
2 Inters Pow 5s '57	59⅛	59	59
1 Inters P Svc 5s '56D	69½	69½	69½
1 Inters P S 4½s '58	62	62	62
1 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	81½	81½	81½
1 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '61 B	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 Jacksonv Gas 5s '42	53	53	53
8 Jer C P&L 4½s '61C	88	87⅞	88
1 Jer C P&L 5s '47 B	98	98	98
1 Kan PL& 5s '57B	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
1 Kop Gas & C 5½s'50	73	73	73
2 Lib McN&L 5s'42	57¼	57	57
1 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	93	93	93
2 Louis P&L 5s'57	85⅝	85	85½
1 Manitoba P 5½s'51 A	45	45	45
4 Mass Gas 5½s '46	91	91	91
3 Mass Gas 5s '55	82⅛	82	82
6 Metro Ed 5s'62 F	87⅞	87⅛	87⅛
3 Mid W Ut 5s '33	9	8⅞	9
3 Mid W Ut 5s '34	9⅛	9	9¼
1 Minn P&L 4½s'78	70	70	70
1 Monon WP 5½s'53 B	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
1 Mont LH&P 5s '51 A	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
2 Mont LH&P 5s'70 B	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1 Narragansett 5s '57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Narragansett 5s'57 B	98	98	98
1 Natl Food 6s '44	32	32	32
1 Neisner Bros 6 '48	22½	22½	22½
1 Nev Cal E 5s'56	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
6 N Eng G&E 5s '50	53⅜	53	53
2 N Eng G&E 5s'47	55	55	55
3 N Eng Pow 5s '48	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
1 N Eng Pow 5s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 NY P&Lt 4½s'67	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
6 NY State E&G4½s'80	83⅛	83	83⅛
2 Nor State P 4½s'61	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
8 Ohio Pow 5s'52 B	100½	100½	100½
11 Okla G&E 5s'50	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
1 Okla P&Wat 5s'48 A	80	80	80
2 Pac Coast Pow 5s'40	88½	88½	88½
3 Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	96	96	96
10 Pac G&E 5s '55 D	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10 Pac G&E 5½s'52 C	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Pac G&E 6s '41 B	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Pac P&L 5s'55	63	63	63
3 Pen Wat&P 5s'40	105	105	105
7 Peo Gas L&C 6s'57 C	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Piedmnt El 6½s'60 A	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
1 Potomac Ed 5s '56 E	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
3 Pb Sv N Ill 6½s'37G	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
1 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50 C	63	63	63
3 Rep Gas 6s '45 A	17½	17½	17½
3 Roch Cen P 5s '53	45	45	45
2 S Diego GE 5½'60D	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Schulte RE 5s '35 xw	9	9	9
2 Seattle Lt 5s '49	45½	44	45½
1 Sioux C G&E 6s A'47	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
5 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
3 So Cal Ed 5s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 South N Gas 6s '44	45	45	45
4 So'west G&E 5s '57A	80	80	80
2 Stand G&E 6s'35	54¾	54⅛	54⅝
5 Stand G&E 6s'35 cvt	55½	55	55½
1 Stand G&E 6s'66	47¾	47¾	47¾
3 Stand P&L 6s'57	46	45⅞	46
1 Sun Oil 5½s'39	100½	100½	100½
2 Swift & Co 5s'40	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
5 Swift & Co 5s'44	101⅛	101½	101½
5 Syracuse L 5s'57 B	103	103	103
5 Tenn El P 5s'56	89	88¼	88¼
1 Tex City Gas 5s'48	43	43	43
10 Tex El S 5s'60	81	81	81
14 Tex P&L 5s'56	83	82½	82½
2 Tide Wat P 5s'79A	63	62½	62½
172 Toledo Ed 5s'62	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1 Twin C R Tr 5½s'52A	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
1 Union El 5s'67 B	101	101	101
3 Union Gulf Cor 5s'50	99⅜	99½	99⅜
2 Un L&P 6s'75	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
1 Un L&Ry 6s'52 A	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
1 Un L&Ry 6s'73 A	45	45	45
1 Un L&Ry 6s'73 A	45	45	45
10 Wash Wat P 5s '60	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 W Tex Ut 5s '57 A	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
1 Wisc El P 5s '54 A	100	100	100
1 Wisc P&L 5s '58 F	84	84	84

FOREIGN BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
5 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	27	27	27
1 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '47	27	27	27
7 Baden C Mun 7s '51	44½	44	44
2 Buen Air Pr 7½s '47	35	35	35
2 Burm & Wain 6s '40	67¼	67¼	67¼
5 Ct Bk Ger 6s '51 B	51	51	51
1 Com Pr Bk 5½s '37	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
2 Danzig Port 6½s '52	38½	38½	38½
3 Europ El 6½s '65 xw	60	60	60
3 Ger C Mun 7s '47	42¾	42¾	42¾
5 Ger C Mun 6s '47	42½	42½	42½
1 Gesfuerel 6s '53 xw	56	56	56
1 Hambrg El 5½s '38	59½	59½	59½
3 Hanover St 6½s '49	39⅛	39	39
24 Mendoza Pr 7½s '51	20	20	20
2 Ruhr Gas 6½s'53 A	45¾	45¾	45¾
3 Ruhr Huang 6½s'58	41¾	41¾	41¾
9 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	43	43	43
6 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	38	38	38
6 Un El Svc 7s'56 xw	74¾	74¾	74¾
6 Un Ind 6s '45	48½	48½	48½

†Actual sales.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½	1½	3¾
Bar silver	25⅝c	25¾c	29¾c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	½	½	3 @3½
4 to 6 months	¾@1	¾@1	3 @3½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3⅛@3
60 days	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3⅛@3
90 days	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3¼@3
4 months	¾@ ⅝	¾@ ⅝	3¼@3
5 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	3⅞@3⅝
6 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	3⅞@3⅝

London Quotations

Call money	⅝%	⅝%	5%
Short bills	1⅛@ ¼	1⅛@1¼	5¾@6
3 mos bills	1⅛	1¼	5⅞@6
Bar gold	129s 3½d	128s 4d	117s 11d
Bar silver	17⅞d	17⅛d	18⅛d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2%	2%	3½%
Com paper	2	2	3¾@4½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	10	Sofia	2½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.15⅛	$3.18	$4.8665
Cables	3.15¼	3.18⅛	4.8665
Franc—franc	.0390½	.0391⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1385	.1385	.139
Germany—mark	.2374	.2377	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1645	.1663	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0155	.0155	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0655	.0655	.129
Holland—florin	.4020	.4019	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1700	.1700	.1749
Norway—krone	.1630	.1645	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0815	.0816	.193
Sweden—krona	.1730	.1737	.268
Switzlnd—franc	.1923½	.1925	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.21⅛	.2212½	*
Shanghai—tael	.2837½	.2875	*
India—rupee	.2390	.2445	.3650
Japan—yen	.2012½	.2125	.4984
Java—florin	.4020	.4010	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.38	.4875	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0605	.0605	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9500	.9500	.9733
Peru—sol	.1600	.1600	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4775	.4775	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8325	.8475	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.41¾	.42¼	.41⅝	.41⅞	— ⅝
May	.47	.47⅛	.46¾	.46⅞	— ⅛
July	.47½	.47⅞	.47⅜	.47⅜	— ¼
Corn					
December	.23½	.23⅝	.23	.23	—1
May	.28⅝	.28½	.27⅞	.27⅞	— ⅞
July	.30⅝	.30⅝	.29¾	.29¾	— ⅝
Oats					
December	.15⅛	.15¼	.14¾	.14¾	— ⅝
May	.17⅝	.17⅝	.17¼	.17⅜	— ⅜
July	.18	.18	.17¾	.17¾	— ⅜
Lard					
January	3.87	3.87	3.85	3.85	—.02
March	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	—.05
May	4.00	4.02	4.00	4.00	—.02

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.45	.44⅝	.44½	— ½
May	.48¾	.48¼	.48⅜	— ⅜
July	.49⅞	.49½	.49⅝	— ⅝

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.37⅝	.37⅜	.37½	— ⅛
May	.41⅜	.40⅞	.40⅞	—1
July	.41⅞	.41½	.41½	— ⅛

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Nov. 29 (AP)—There were 11,127 bales of wool offered at the auction today of which 9327 were sold. The excellent selection offered met an animated demanded at firm prices for all grades except superior sorts which were rather dearer.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 29 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73, DeBeers 4⅛ and Rand Mines 4⅛. Money was ¾ and discount rates—short bills 1@1¼ and three-month bills 1⅛ per cent.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

PATENTED 1931 DeNovo Rug Shampoo by James McComb, 333 E. 78th, New York City; home economy demands; sells 60c, no competition, commission; repeats; sample 50c delivered.

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

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THOSE desiring to know how to enter the hosiery, glove and silk underwear business in a highly profitable manner, buy lowest cost, sell below store prices. CHARLES, Room 603, 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

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Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study, 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

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FOR SALE—EQUITY IN COMMUNITY APT. Class A building; view; east, west, south exposures; reasonable monthly payments; living room, dressing room, door bed, bedroom, bath, dining room, kitchenette; furnished or unfurnished; downtown district, good location for practitioner's home office. Box S-131, Suite 1103, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.

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HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.

HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, married, seeks junior executive position; 10 years' business experience in U. S. A. and abroad in bank, travel agency and as calculating machine expert; speaks French and German; location and salary open. Write Box P-35, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 39 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 99 Park Place—Parlor floor and basement, 5 rooms and bath, with back yard, hot water heat, newly decorated; near all subways; $55 per month.

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NEW YORK CITY, 330 East 52nd—Attractive elevator apartments, 3-4 rooms (2 bedrooms), refrigeration; exceptional management; quiet house; low rentals.

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HAND painted gift portraits from life, water color or pastel, $5.00 up; liberal commission to solicitors with following. G. F. ANDRE, 194-50 114th Ave., St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.

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EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur work; fur coats made to order, repaired and remodeled; reasonable prices. WINTHROP FURS, INC. (C. H. Anderson), 230 Devonshire St., Boston. Tel. LIBerty 9563.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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EXPERIENCED cook wishes position, Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Rhinelander 4-0526. SUSAN SOMOGYI, 242 East 77th St., c/o Palfi, New York City.

EXPERIENCED woman as housekeeper, good plain cook; can take charge for business people. Phone Atwater 9-1504 (New York City).

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ONTARIO

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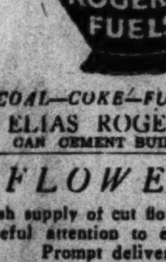

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The ELIAS ROGERS Company Limited
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Fresh supply of cut flowers daily. Careful attention to each order. Prompt delivery.
MISS CAIRNS
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1351 McGill College Avenue
Phone Lancaster 7438

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

HOME required for strong, healthy boy of 9 years of age, with Christian Scientists preferred; good council school essential; Sheffield preferred; mother has to earn her own living; all particulars given; good references. Box M-2162, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

WHITEFIELD, MANCHESTER — Home for those requiring skilled care and attention; secluded and elevated position; all modern conveniences; garage, etc. MRS. LENA WYATT, Parkgate, Whitefield Manchester. Phone Whitefield 338.

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FLOWERS—Perfect reproductions, perfumed, make beautiful gifts. JACK WARNEFORD, 50 Norton Road, Hove.

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F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents 29 Southampton Bldgs. LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs

POST WANTED

CHESTER (near)—A commercial accountant, 26 years varied experience in two offices, seeks office position; Lancashire or Cheshire preferred. Box M-530, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EXPERIENCED book-keeper (lady) desires position, Sheffield or Birmingham preferred; very trustworthy; good references. Write Box M-2161, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GENTLEMAN desires position any kind, fully experienced all clerical work, salesmanship, knowledge oil and motor trades; good references. Apply Box M-2165, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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EDINBURGH, PORTOBELLO — Comfortable bedsitting room and boxroom, use kitchen, bathroom; hot and cold; good locality, quiet, central. Box M-2166, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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We build you a hand-made suit for 8 Gns. Pay us a visit, we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices
ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
21A SAVILE ROW, LONDON, W. 1
Regent 2467

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GERMAN girl aged 20 desires to go to England in exchange for girl or boy (or student) to Hamburg. Gretel GOTTSCHE, Schlüter Strasse 64, Hamburg, Germany.

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270 Madison Ave.	Tel. Caledonia 5-2700
LONDON	
2 Adelphi Terrace	Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS	
3 Avenue de l'Opéra	Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN	
59A Unter den Linden	Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE	
11, Via Magenta	Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA	
902 Fox Building	Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI	
1229 Ingraham Building	Tel. 3-2445
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1058 McCormick Building	Tel. Webster 7182
DETROIT	
3-101 General Motors Bldg.	Madison 3610
CLEVELAND	
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1775 R'lway Exch. Bldg.	Tel. Chestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY	
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.	Tel. Victor 3702
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824 Skinner Building	Tel. Main 3934
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1022 Am. Bank Building	Tel. Beacon 9395

ENGLAND

CHESHIRE

BIRKENHEAD

ALFRED GLADDISH
30 BALLS ROAD. Tel. B'head 2833
TAILOR
for Ladies and Gentlemen

CHESTER

Christmas
Have you bought your presents yet? We have a splendid variety of acceptable gifts, suitable for ladies and gentlemen.
Gloves, Scarves, Dressing Sets, Nightdress Cases, Beads, etc. Collar Cases, Pyjama Cases Ties, Hosiery, Wallets.
FRANCIS, 15-17 St. Michaels Row
Tel. 637

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P. RUSCOE
SPECIALIST IN CORSETS AND CORSELETS
Also Special orders taken for LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
Seasonable Gifts for Christmas and New Year

ERNEST HAZELDINE
THE GREAT MOOR
Men's and Boys' Outfitter
The Latest in Hats, Caps, Ties, Collars, Shirts, Socks, etc.
356 Buxton Road, Great Moor, Stockport
Useful Presents for Christmas and the New Year
Phone Great Moor 2273

WALLASEY

For FOOTWEAR
S. PANTER BRICK
Liscard Road, Liscard and at New Brighton

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY

A BEAR BRAND
Present Is Always Appreciated by ladies because
BEAR BRAND HOSE WEAR
Agent: D. V. FARDELL
68 SUTTON PASSEYS CRESCENT
WOLLATON PARK, NOTTINGHAM

LAKE DISTRICT

KENDAL

Retiring and Investment Policies
Silmer. Kia-Ora Oxenholme Rd Kendal. Tel. 524

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

CHAS. PICKUP
Gentlemen's Outfitter
All You Require in MEN'S WEAR
90, BLACKBURN RD., ACCRINGTON

MILTON HOLGATE
MEAT PURVEYOR
MILD HOME-CURED BACON PLAIN or SMOKED
75 Whalley Road, Accrington Tel. 2811
Orders promptly attended to

MISSES KNIGHTS
Autumn Models in
MILLINERY
WOLSEY GOWNS
9, BLACKBURN ROAD, ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROS.
Special Display of Autumn Fashions
8 to 12, CHURCH ST., ACCRINGTON

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J. WALSH, Phone 5923
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers
Third and Fourth Prize Winners of EUGENE 1928
Permanent Waving
7 PRESTON NEW RD., BLACKBURN

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
DRESSMAKER
COSTUMIER MILLINER
Specialises in Furs.
Aquatite Waterproofs.
19 QUEEN STREET Tel. 3114

WARBURTON
54 WHITEGATE DRIVE
High-Class Grocer and Provision Dealer
Noted for Denny's Bacon and Ham.
Jacob's Biscuits and Heinz's Products
TEL. 2573

BOLTON

DOROTHY M. HALL
for
Smart Model Millinery
Matron's Hats a Speciality
444, TONGE MOOR RD., BOLTON

BURY

GEO. H. MCFADDEN
Est. 1891
Hosier, Hatter and Outfitter
27 BOLTON STREET, BURY Tel. 367
Sole Local Agent
BURBERRYS
AQUASCUTUM
NICHOLSONS
Weatherproofs and Overcoats

LIVERPOOL

OWEN OWEN
Invite you to see their unique range of
Christmas Gifts
Comprising an Amazing Variety of Suggestions for Everybody
Shop early this Christmas
CLAYTON SQUARE, LIVERPOOL

Everything for Music
Sole Representative for
PIANOS
by Steinway, Bechstein, Chappell, Rogers, Challen, Broadwood, Allison, Angelus, Marshall-Rose, Hopkinson, etc.
Over 200 on View
Latest Gramophones, Radio Sets, Radio Gramophones. Free Home Demonstrations. Complete Stock of Music and Records.
Rushworth & Dreaper
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Clay & Abraham Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
★ PERFUMERY
TOILET SPECIALITIES ★
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PRINTERS
Stationers, Bookbinders, etc.
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Telephone: BANK 4597

MILLINERY
GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
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Liverpool HOSIERY KNITWEAR

DECORATOR—ELECTRICIAN
PLUMBER—JOINER
JOHNSON
4 Church Road, Waterloo
Tel. Waterloo 667 Est. 1870

J. COLLINSON & CO.
34-36 BOLD ST. Phone Royal 2612
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
Agents for CANTILEVER Shoes

W. D. BURGAN
for
Cakes of Quality
555 West Derby Road 10 Priory Road
150 Breckfield Road
Phone Anfield 547

REED AND SON
Invite Connoisseurs and Collectors to inspect their stock of OLD ENGLISH SILVER Bric-a-brac, quaint things, jewelry, etc.
6 and 8 MOUNT PLEASANT
(Close by Midland Adelphi Hotel)
LIVERPOOL

HENSHAW BROS.
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PLUMBERS DECORATORS

J. FARADAY & SONS Ltd.
The Ladies' Shop
Specialists in Gloves, Corsets, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.
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LANCASHIRE

LIVERPOOL
(Continued)

Christmas
for
Gifts in Jewellery and in Plate
Designs that are always up-to-date
Diamond Rings, a splendid show
Better value, try
CHARLES & Co. THE RING SPECIALISTS JEWELLERS
17 Ranelagh St., Liverpool
Ladies' Solid Gold Signet Rings from 10/6
Gentlemen's Solid Gold Signet Rings from 15/-

A Treasure House of
Christmas Gift Suggestions
George Henry Lee's
BASNETT STREET, LIVERPOOL

Christmas at Cooper's
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL
Don't let this Christmas pass without a visit to Cooper's
In all departments you will find unique and useful gifts. Buy your festive fare from Cooper's and double the enjoyment of your parties and family reunions.
Tel. Royal 6000

BOOKS
for Christmas Presents
Catalogue on Application.
Philip Son and Nephew
20 CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

ADAM HUNTER
61, The Square, and 17, Garden St.
ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA
Gifts Suitable for All Occasions
Calendars, Christmas and New Year Cards
Gift Stationery, etc.

J. COLLINSON & CO.
53, The Square, St. Annes-on-the-Sea
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive
FOOTWEAR.
Tel. 528 St. Annes
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

OGDENS
Confectioners and Pastry Cooks
Fresh cream cakes Pork pies
Prompt van deliveries to all parts
24, NORTH CRESCENT
ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA

Call at Cranford
for Artistic, Unusual and Useful
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Antique and Modern Furniture
425 SMITHDOWN RD. Tel. Wavertree 1562

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EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials Made Entirely by Us in New Workshops
HONEST UNDER THE COVER
Double Spring All Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4 17 6
Settees from £8 19 6
100 Sets of Upholstery from £10 to £137.10 0
Two Acres of Showrooms.
J. and J. SHAW Ltd.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester
Also at Compton Furnishing Co. Ltd.
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Christmas Gifts
for MEN
Silk Neckties, Warm Gloves
Dressing Gowns, etc.
RICKARDS
20 OLD MILLGATE, MANCHESTER
Tel. Blackfriars 5600

Artistic Stationery
Calendars, Diaries,
Fountain Pens, all makes stocked.
Large selection of choice
Gifts for Christmas
A. & S. WALKER Ltd.
KING STREET and MARKET STREET

Joseph Gleave and Son
Est. 1833
Cutlery and Tools of every description. Clocks, Watches, etc., and many suitable and useful Christmas Gifts.
2A PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER
Tel. City 0940

WM. SANDERS
Art Florist and Fruiterer
29 OXFORD ST. (next to Plaza Ballroom) and 23 Newton Street (Piccadilly)
Speciality: Wedding Bouquets
Tel. City one-four-seven-six

A Box of Chocolates
is always an acceptable Christmas Gift
All leading makes stocked
BENSONS'
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Christmas Presents
in great variety
MARSH'S
Saddlers and Leather Goods Dealers
10 KING STREET
MANCHESTER

LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

GOOD PALS

Had them since I was a boy; will ask Mary to give me a new pair for Christmas — only one shop for Hair Brushes — Redferns' in Market St., No. 75. My shaving brush came from there, too.
Brush specialists for 100 years
REDFERNS'
75 MARKET ST., MANCHESTER

HANCOCK and SON
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths for
Gifts in Gold and Silver
29 KING ST., MANCHESTER
Established Over 70 Years

Make It A Musical Christmas
Play your Piano
Turn on your Radio.
Hear your favorite Records.
Give Musical Gifts.
Your Christmas joy will then be complete.
Everything for Music and Radio
VIVIAN GRANT Ltd.
69 Deansgate, Manchester
(Formerly known as Tudor Galleries)
Nearly opposite the Houldsworth Hall

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions and Home Furnishings
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Circulars Envelopes
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Auburn Works, Wellington Road North, STOCKPORT
Telephones 3095 and 3096 Stockport
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COSTUMIER
COATS GOWNS
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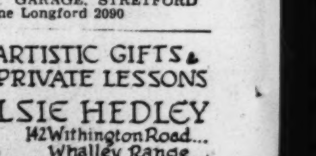
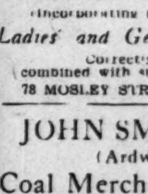
20 St. Anns Square, Manchester
Telephone Blackfriars 4509

Robinson's
The Confectioners
Branches Burnage Didsbury Bramhall
Cheadle Withington West Point, Levenshulme
Stockport Kingsway

Motor Cars and Accessories

Every make of Car supplied.
Repairs a speciality.
FRANK LEWIS
MARKET ST. GARAGE, STRETFORD
Phone Longford 2090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HANDICRAFTS & Embroidered Lingerie Blouses, etc.

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Herbert Harrison Ltd.
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
Correctly cut clothes combined with superior workmanship
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JOHN SMITH & CO.
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Coal Merchants & Factors
Head Office, 128 Higher Ardwick, Manchester
Telephone: 2524 Ardwick
Branch Offices: Didsbury & Fallowfield
Established 70 years
Truck loads to country stations

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R. BUNTING & CO.
Cheese and Bacon Factors
Only English and Irish Bacon Kept in Stock
Tel. 2571 No. 4 Exchange St., ROCHDALE

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Burgons Ltd.
CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO VISIT THEIR BRANCHES
191, LORD ST., SOUTHPORT, and 8, LIVERPOOL ROAD, BIRKDALE
And Inspect Their Christmas Stock
An exceedingly choice selection of Festive Goods.

Telephone 4306 Established 1833
121 and 123 LORD STREET
CARNELL BROS.
Family Grocers, Bread Bakers, Provision Merchants. Christmas selection of Stilton Cheese, York Hams, Crystallised Fruits, Assortment of choicest Biscuits.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising
Other Than United States and Canada

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Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

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Beaulieu Private Hotel
South Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25
Beautifully situated, 400 feet above sea level; 14½ acres of grounds; sports and flower gardens, billiards; easy access to City and West End. Central heating, gas fires in all bedrooms.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL, Cantelupe Road—Moderate bed-sitting rooms from 2½ guineas; good catering; opposite Christian Science church. Phone 628.

BOURNEMOUTH. PHONE 6238
BRUNDON, SURREY ROAD.
Charming House, completely modernized, hot and cold water, gas fires in all bedrooms; peacefully situated on own ground, including hard court, croquet, putting green; very easy access sea, golf, amusements, shops; excellent cuisine. Personal supervision Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Blamey.

BOURNEMOUTH. Phone 886
"WIMBLEDON HALL," DERBY ROAD
THE "IDEAL HOME" FOR HOLIDAYMAKERS
Only 8 minutes' walk from new church and sea, modern equipment, every convenience, hot and cold runnnig water; reduced rates for winter and spring; readers of this paper welcomed. S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sandykeld Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot and cold running water and gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns.; tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH, Harcourt, Derby Rd., Phone 441—One min. from sea and trams, hot and cold water, gas fires all bedrooms, home comforts; reduced rates for winter. MISS M. HEWLETT.

BOURNEMOUTH (near) Burnbrae Guest House—Maximum sunshine; easy reach of Christian Science church, near buses and golf course; garage; special terms for winter or permanent guests. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

BOURNEMOUTH, GLENCAIRN MANOR, Manor Road; modernized, refurnished, hot and cold water, gas fires all bedrooms; 1 minute sea; terms from 3 gns. for winter months. Phone 1693. Grams: "Premier." Proprietor, MRS. J. F. HOUGH.

BOURNEMOUTH, QUORN HALL, Richmond Gardens (Private Hotel) — Secluded garden, tennis; central; excellent cuisine; hot and cold water, gas and electric fires; personal supervision MR. and MRS. NORMAN TAYLOR. Tel. 1980.

BOURNEMOUTH, Rockmount, St. Michaels Road, West Cliff —Private apartments, 1 minute sea, 3 minutes Pier Pavilion and shops; hot and cold water, gas fires all bedrooms. MRS. DAVIES.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot & cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

Cumberland House Hotel
51 and 53 Earls Court Square, London, S. W. 1
Pleasantly situated, comfortable, convenient, good food, hot and cold water; bed and breakfast 6/6; per day 10/6; residents from 2½ gns.; magnificent public rooms, billiards; readers of this paper welcome. Phone Flaxman 0630. Write for tariff.

EASTBOURNE — Sandhurst Private Hotel, Grand Parade; ideal position, facing sea; hot and cold water in all bedrooms, also gas or electric fires, central heating. Tel. 797. Terms from 3 guineas.

KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL
"Proprietress MRS. DAWSON"
4 and 6 Trebovir Rd., S. W. 5, London
Near Earls Court Station
Inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week, 10/6 a day
Tel. (Office) Frobisher 2564
(Visitors) Frobisher 2563

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel
73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 5339

LONDON, Hotel Exclusive, 16 Nevern Square, S. W. 5—Warm, comfortable, residential; excellent table; 6/6 bed, breakfast and bath; weekly terms very moderate; tariff on application.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LONDON, 34 Southwick St., W. 2—Room, breakfast, bath (hot or cold); 4s. one night; hot and cold running water all bedrooms.

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NEAR DORKING, SURREY, The Holmwood Hotel—A beautiful country guest house; easy distance London, coast; excellent cooking; liberal menu; booking for Christmas; moderate terms.

ENGLAND
(Continued)

SCARBOROUGH
RAMSDALE PRIVATE HOTEL
An ideal Hotel on South Cliff.
A. A. Large Private Garage. R. A. C.

SOUTHPORT, CLIFTON HOTEL, Promenade —Fully equipped, electric lift, orchestra; central heating; garage, good golf centre. Tel. 4141; Grams "Marine."

SOUTHPORT, Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47, Promenade—Central, h. and c. water and electric fires in bedrooms; special winter terms. Tel. 2737.

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, sunny, balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 3863.

ST. LEONARDS ON SEA
Sea front; comfortable rooms, excellent cooking, from £2.2. BULL, 94, Marina. Phone 376.

THE PUNCHBOWL, HINDHEAD—Delightful old-fashioned Inn (Temperance); good catering; good scenery and air; suitable quiet study.

TORQUAY, BOARD RESIDENCE OR APARTMENTS 1 minute sea front and downs; excellent cuisine, moderate terms. MRS. A. CLOW Ashley Rise, Babbacombe, Torquay.

TORQUAY, MARLBOROUGH PRIVATE HOTEL, 3 minutes sea and shops; overlooks Torwood Gardens, hot and cold water; perfect cooking; inclusive moderate terms. Proprietress, MRS. F. G. PAGE.

TORQUAY, CROFTON HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL—Quiet position near sea; hot and cold water; terms from 3 gns weekly; brochure on application. E. E. & B. A. WHITE

Westgate-on-Sea, *Kent, Sea Grange*
Private hotel facing sea; special winter terms; golf arranged. Proprietress: MRS. INGLIS.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE
WELBECK PRIVATE HOTEL
Midway Between Madeira Cove and Winter Gardens
E. STRAY, *Proprietress* Phone 958

WORTHING—CLEAR VIEW PRIVATE HOTEL facing sea; passenger lift, hot and cold water, gas or electric fires in all bedrooms; excellent food; guests requirements studied; terms 3 to 6 guineas. Phone 326.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Marwick's Private Hotel, 7 Inverleith Terrace, 1 minute Christian Science church, overlooking Botanic Gardens; accessible all parts. Tel. 248411.

GERMANY

BERLIN—PENSION ALFA
Kurfürstendamm 40/41 Tel. Bismarck 3768.
Every modern convenience. Moderate charges.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
Hotel Pension Elisabeth
2 Rue Thalberg Place des Alpes
EVERY COMFORT

GRINDELWALD-BERNESE OBERLAND
CENTRAL HOTEL WOLTER
Homelike Hotel
Inclusive Terms: Summer from Frs. 8.50; Winter from Frs. 9.25

MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND
HOTEL EUROPE
Comfortable Family Hotel
Moderate terms J. Bettschen

TO LET
COMFORTABLE FLATS
in beautiful Swiss chalet at MURREN (5415 ft.) Switzerland
Apply Mlle. M. Oertsch, Montana Sporthaus

SOUTH AFRICA

HOTEL LOUIS
MARINE PARADE
Durban, Natal
Right on the Beach ... Bathing, Tennis, Bowls ... Bedrooms with Phones ... Hot and Cold Running Water ... Garage.
Phones 269 and 295. Box 136

LANCASHIRE

SOUTHPORT (Continued)

Florists and Fruiterers

Allenscot Ltd.

517 LORD STREET

The Store for

CHRISTMAS GIFTS is BROADBENTS

An immense choice for all tastes and purses

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers

BAGSHAW & STEFANI

4a BOLD STREET, SOUTHPORT

TELEPHONE 3908

J. COLLINSON & CO.

461-463 Lord Street Phone 3616

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive

FOOTWEAR

(Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES)

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

BAINBRIDGE & CO.

LIMITED

Market St., Grainger St. Bigg Market

Newcastle-on-Tyne

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitters

Fabrics and General Drapery
Boots and Shoes Leather Goods
Saddlery
Furniture and Furnishings
Carpets and Linoleums
Glass and China
Grocery and Provisions
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressing

A high-class service at moderate prices.

Cafe, Restaurant and Tea Rooms

Telegrams "Bainbridge" Newcastle-on-Tyne
Tel. 25,000 Tel. Night Calls 25002

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

NOTTINGHAM

WICKS OF NOTTINGHAM

for Tributes, Bouquets, and All Floral Work

TELEPHONE 3014

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

WE SELL FOOT COMFORT

CANTILEVER SHOE STORE

21, NORTH PARADE, BRADFORD

Everything in Music Obtainable at

WOODS

PIANOS, RADIO and GRAMOPHONES
COMPLETE STOCK OF MUSIC
Records of Hymns sung at Christian Science services.
28 SUNBRIDGE RD. and 9 NEW IVEGATE
TELEPHONE 7942-3

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING

Experts in Permanent Waving, etc.

FERNAND A. FASNACHT

Masonic Blds. 36 Manningham Lane
'Phone 7348

W. TUPMAN

TAILOR

46 SUNBRIDGE RD. Tel. 3982

HALIFAX

Pleasing Christmas Gifts for

ARTHUR GLEDHILL

ARTHUR GLED HILL

2 CROWN ST., 1 PRINCESS ST., HALIFAX

Tel. 3854

DECORATIONS

S. MOSS & SONS

7 CROSSLEY STREET, HALIFAX

ALSO

MOSS: SIGNS, HALIFAX

EST. 1885 TEL. 4324

FOR BOOKS, COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, ETC., *VISIT*

Harry Greenwood & Sons

24 BULL GREEN

Large selection of Parker Duofold, Waterman, Swan and Onoto Fountain Pens; Christmas Cards and Calendars in great variety.

TEL. 3900

W. & M. BEECHAM

Tel. 2072 16 RAWSON ST., HALIFAX

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS

The largest ground-floor saloons in Yorkshire.

See Our Christmas Gifts before buying elsewhere.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Shovel-Nosed Skate

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SKATES and rays are sharks, but, like flat-bottomed boats built for shallow waters, they are able to navigate where the ordinary kinds might experience difficulty. Though there are groups of so-called "flat-fish" (soles, halibuts, and flounders) the flattest of the rays exceeds them all in this characteristic. In the series from sharks to rays the shovel-nosed skate comes about halfway.

Specimens of the shovel-nosed skate have been found north as far as Cape Cod, and south to the Amazon River, though they are rare at both extremes. Many fishermen know them as Halavi rays.

The head is distinctly shaped like a pointed shovel; the eyes are sunken. The rest of the body is that of a true shark, with a skeleton composed of plates and stems of cartilage, and with fins supported by cartilaginous rays so closely joined that they form platelike structures.

Perhaps the purselike egg cases are better known than the fish, for along Atlantic beaches who has not found these curious, black, oblong vessels with a long whiplike tendril at each corner? Shark-egg purses attach themselves to weeds and stones by means of these tendrils. Ray purses are provided with a sticky secretion which answers the same purpose and keeps them from being swept away by currents into the cold sea or dashed ashore by the waves before the young are hatched.

Miss C. M. E. of Hartford, Conn., would like to know what common birds she may expect to see this winter.

Perhaps before winter is over you may be able to add to your list the following: quail, crow, grouse, downy and hairy woodpeckers, white and red-breasted nuthatches, snow bunting, northern shrike, loon, chickadee, song, swamp, tree, and field sparrows, cedar waxwings, herring gull, junco, and of course the ever-present noisy and chattersome jays and sparrows.

In Lighter Vein

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"

Mrs. E. H. S. (Ada, Okla.) feels that the demand evidently exceeds the supply of:

Dirt for the tax levy.
Sandpaper for a sharp tongue.

Mrs. E. M. T. (Boston):

A purse for the scent of a rose.
Heelstraps for the larkspur.
Time for clocks on stockings.

Mrs. F. S. L. (Washington):

Rest for an automobile tire.
Girdles for waste baskets.

Miss A. J. (Detroit):

A hill for an aunt.

Mrs. K. B. J. (Chattanooga, Tenn.):

A pillow for the head of a stream.
A blanket for "bare existence."

Mrs. S. S. (St. Louis):

Galoshes for horse shoes.

Miss D. S. (Louisville, Ky.):

A knife to cut a sea knot.
Honey from a political bee.
A key for curly locks.

His Speech

Mike: "Did ye ever speak before a large audience, Pat?"
Pat: "Fairly large, I did."
Mike: "An' what did ye say?"
Pat: "Not guilty."—*Lindsay Post.*

Wonder How It Feels

"The Jones boy twins have an advantage over the average person."

"Yes, they can see themselves as others see them."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

26

It begins to look like television was being established quicker than radio was. Our hope is there wont be advertisments between each program. And if we plan well and wise much difficulty and trouble will be saved us in our future operations yet to come.

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

DO AS well as you can today, and perhaps tomorrow you can do better.

—ANON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Answer

(Methodist Times and Leader)

London

MAYFIELD, a village in the Ashbourne Circuit, Derbyshire, has for 90 years been dependent upon five cotton mills for the sustenance of its population. Output has been considerably curtailed during the "depression," and consternation prevailed when it was rumored that the mills were to be closed down.

Many of the operatives belong to the Mayfield Methodist Church, with which the Anglican vicar has consistently coöperated in concerns for the welfare of the people. In their desperation the people turned to God, and 400 Methodists and Anglicans met together in the public hall to pray for help.

The prayer meeting had a remarkable sequel. Following an appeal issued after the gathering, an Uttoxeter solicitor came to the assistance of the inhabitants and bought the five mills, with sufficient machinery to keep them going. He has received many touching expressions of gratitude for his generous action, which included the purchase of 47 houses and a gas-making plant.

The Children's Corner

The Two Nickels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MARY JANE sat on Grandmother's little porch, tossing up a brand new nickel that Granddaddy had just given her—1932 it said plainly, on the collar of the Indian head that decorated one side. Mary Jane examined the profile of the Indian carefully and admired it. It was a large head, and just about covered the nickel. Two long feathers hung from the crown of his head, and two thick braids of hair hung over his ears.

The other side of the nickel was decorated with a huge, shaggy buffalo, and under his feet were the words "five cents." Mary Jane could read them easily, but there were other words on both sides of the nickel that she couldn't read at all, for she wasn't yet quite old enough to go to school.

So she tossed up the nickel again and caught it as it came shining down, buffalo-side up. She was waiting for Granddaddy to take her to the station nine miles away, to meet Mother and Daddy, who were coming back to the old home among the hills to spend Thanksgiving. Mary Jane had come some weeks ago.

Again the nickel went flying up into the air. "It's the Indian's turn this time," said Mary Jane as it came tumbling down. But no one will ever know whether the Indian won or not, for the nickel took a turn in the air for some reason, and, instead of dropping into Mary Jane's hands, landed on the floor with a little click, and then, rolling along quickly before Mary Jane could catch it, tumbled into a wide crack and disappeared in the darkness underneath the porch.

Just then Granddaddy came along with the team, and Mary Jane climbed up behind the two horses and away they went! Mary Jane loved to ride behind the horses, and there were so many things to see along the road that the nickel slipped out of her thought entirely. Then, too, with the excitement of meeting Mother and Daddy, and the lovely ride home again, she did not think of it again until they reached the house. Then, as she stepped onto the porch and saw the wide crack through which the nickel had fallen, she said to Mother, "My nickel slipped down that crack this morning."

"Well," said Mother with a little laugh, "I dropped a nickel down that crack, too, when I was a little girl. I wonder whether it's there now."

"That porch has needed a new floor for some time," said Grandfather, "but somehow I don't get around to it."

Daddy didn't say anything, but he made up his mind that he'd put the new porch floor down for Grandfather in the next few days while he was here at the old home. And he did.

Mother and Mary Jane watched with great interest when the old boards were ripped off, and started a hunt at once for the lost nickels.

"Here's mine!" said Mary Jane, "I'm so glad. See how shiny it is, Mother."

"And here's mine!" said Mother, "but it's no longer new, as it was when I lost it." And she brushed away the dirt from the dingy coin.

"Let me see," said Mary Jane, as she laid the two coins side by side. They were the same size, to be sure, but certainly they were very different. The old coin didn't have either a buffalo or an Indian on it. On one side was a lady's head, with stars around it and the date underneath—1902. "Just 30 years ago," said Mother. On the other side was a garland of leaves around a big V, and underneath, the word "cents."

"Are you sure it's a nickel, Mother?" asked Mary Jane. "Why, it doesn't even say 'five cents,' it just says 'cents.'"

"The big V stands for five," said Mother, "just as it does on the face of the clock."

"We'll prove it tomorrow," said Dad. "We'll drive to the store in the morning and find out what it will buy." And they did.

Mr. Brown, the storekeeper, had some beautiful oranges for 5 cents each, so Mary Jane bought one for Grandmother.

"I'll take one, too," said Mother, handing the old coin to Mr. Brown. "Mary Jane wants to see whether this is really a nickel."

"To be sure," said Mr. Brown. "It has on an old-fashioned dress, that's all. But it isn't the dress that matters, is it, Mary Jane?"

"No," said Mary Jane thoughtfully. "I'm the same girl in this dress and in my new dress, too."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Charles A. Baker of Washington, D. C., quit his job although he was making perhaps more money than any man in the United States in his capacity of supervising the printing of all United States currency?

In an extensive study of the relation of crime to education the National Educational Association reveals that it costs $300 a year to keep a man in prison and less than $100 a year to keep a child in school?

Out of 1000 adult Americans you will find 23 college graduates and 125 that have finished high school?

Brevities

Humorist: According to the writer of an article, a miniature fountain playing on the table makes a very pretty decoration. If this is a little too expensive, a nice juicy grapefruit makes an excellent substitute.

Altoona Mirror: Virgil said that the noblest motive of a statesman is to "do the public good." You don't suppose he was using slang, do you?

Detroit News: Due to the great G. O. P. defiation, cartoonists should now put the elephant into the picture without crowding.

Cincinnati Enquirer: The original "home-loan bank" was the one that held baby's pennies.

The Adventures of Waddles

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Capacity to Collect

NOT conflict of interests, but failure to discern common interests, lies at the root of the world's present difficulties with the war debts. The better this question is understood, the more apparent it will be that one nation's welfare cannot be separated from the welfare of all. For that reason, Great Britain's second note explaining the need for reconsideration of her debt to the United States should, by promoting clearer comprehension of mutual interests, open the way to wise and just settlement.

In ordinary business, creditors and debtors often find that the readjustment of an obligation is best for both. But war debts have been complicated by politics. Responsible statesmen in both Britain and America have recognized for many months that some compromise would be helpful. Yet they are not free to act. A real settlement must wait until public opinion in both countries recognizes that Britain cannot afford to pay in full and America cannot afford to collect in full.

While congressmen — voicing popular prejudice — have been rushing onto the record with precipitate pronouncements demanding payment of every dollar on the dot, the executive departments at Washington have been seeking a way to ease the situation. The Government has prepared to use authority vested in the Treasury to suspend interest payments, and thus scale the British annuity due December 15 down from $95,000,000 to $65,000,000. And there is a further plan to permit the payment to be placed in escrow until such time as exchange rates and general economic conditions make actual transfer of pounds into dollars less threatening to world stability.

Growing appreciation of the danger of a disastrous decline in commodity prices should sterling exchange be driven still lower is causing even those Americans who demand eventual full payment to recognize that some present postponement may be in the best interests of America. Fiscal experts have established a definite connection between American refusal of postponement and the new and sharp decline of the pound.

And when the pound went down, commodity prices, particularly of raw materials, like wheat and cotton, which America must sell in the world market, also went down. Losses of American farmers on present stocks, should there be further decline, would pay a good portion of the current debt installment. Commodity prices have lost since the first week in September 90 per cent of the gain which was recorded in the late summer and on which hopes of early business revival were largely based. A nose dive now would wreck those hopes.

In the present juncture academic arguments about the sanctity of obligations are beside the point. So, too, just now are estimates of capacity to pay. America's lack of capacity to collect without injury to herself is enough to dictate less haste in demanding payment. Not only is there the danger of halting or reversing commodity-price recovery by requiring a full measure of dollars at a time when England can get dollars only at the risk of driving down pounds. There is also the continuing difficulty of the United States accepting goods in payment of the debts.

If it were possible for Britain to sell more goods in America and thus get dollars, such sales would deprive American capital and labor of sales they need to make if they are to keep employed. Better understanding of the hardship wrought, not only on the debtor but on the creditor, by the attempt to transfer back to America wealth which was blown away in the war must eventually bring the United States and its debtors to mutual concessions which will be mutually beneficial. The explanation of Britain's position should aid such understanding.

The Dual Footing of Peace

PEACE must stand on two feet. One of these is composed of the two-part decision by mankind that never again shall it resort to war as an instrument of national policy and that it has the right of intervention in the event that that promise is broken. In connection with the promise that peace shall be preserved, the Kellogg pact is stronger than the League Covenant. In connection with the pledge to defend peace when it is broken, the Covenant is the stronger. Both together form the material out of which this first foot has been fashioned—the "Thou Shalt Not" foot.

But a person cannot stand long or comfortably on one foot. Nor can peace. That solitary foot is precarious because it presupposes a static world. If nations may be likened to individuals, the impossibility of such a situation will be readily realized. A boy will sooner or later be discontented with his short trousers, and ask for long ones. A person who has been punished by being put in a straitjacket will seek to change his lot from the moment he feels that the punishment has exceeded the crime. The problem is how smoothly and peacefully to accommodate such demands among nations in the light of equity. This is the second foundation of peace, the footing of equity.

It is now obvious that this saving base of equity must supplement the "Thou Shalt Not" base. Look at the Chaco. In 1929 peace machinery damped down an outbreak between Paraguay and Bolivia. Then world statesmen turned to other matters, and the clash was forgotten save as a victory for peace. But war broke out again this year, and on a far worse scale, because Bolivia, feeling herself unjustly treated, had employed the intervening period in collecting arms, which, ironically enough, she bought in England with American money. Similarly, in respect of the clash between China and Japan, success in bringing back the conditions prevailing prior to the trouble would have had the effect of pumping more air into a balloon for a still more shattering explosion later on, since Japan would have felt that her case had been completely misunderstood.

The use of this other foot imposes upon world statesmen a terrific responsibility which has not yet been formally shouldered. The task is already provided for in the League Covenant, though not in the Kellogg pact. Article 19 of the Covenant, to some advocates of peace the very capstone of the League, reads:

> The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

Fortunately a bridge to this article is now offered in the Lytton Report. By standing out against the reëstablishment of the conditions prevailing prior to the Manchurian outbreak, the Lytton policy must become the model for future peace diplomacy until Article 19 is enabled to function—until, that is, the second foot is firmly planted alongside the first as the support of peace.

Peru and Chile Get Together

PERU and Chile have effectively buried the hatchet. It would appear that the War of the Pacific of 1879 and the long Tacna-Arica dispute have definitely passed into history. These two countries, implacable foes less than a decade ago, have signed a commercial agreement to cover trading through the frontier between Tacna and Arica. Ten years ago a sign in Iquique, Chile, announced that neither dogs nor Peruvians were allowed therein. And only two years ago ex-President Leguia was accused by his Peruvian compatriots of having, among other "crimes," ratified the "shameful" settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute.

The present agreement is intended to establish a *modus vivendi* pending the formulation of a formal treaty. A joint commission is to be established to study the whole question of trade relations between the countries and to suggest bases for the permanent treaty. If the present agreement succeeds, not only will one of the most thorny problems of inter-American relations have been solved but a step will have been taken to bring about a logical coöperation between two nations whose interests are better served by working together than by fighting.

The spirit of the agreement between Chile and Peru appears in Article VII, which reads as follows: "All the products, Chilean and Peruvian, covered by this agreement will be considered as national in the other country, as regards internal laws." Admirable concessions!

It is evident that proposals of the Chilean Foreign Minister many months ago that a Latin-American customs union be established were not empty gestures. Chile has proved its sincerity by getting together with its erstwhile foe to the extent that many of Peru's products are to be considered as national "as regards internal laws." Peru has been no less gracious. This is indeed a step forward in the direction of mellowing the extreme forms of nationalism which were so evident in both Chile and Peru only yesterday. If Chile and Peru can work together to dig themselves out of the rut of depression, any other two nations in the world can do the same.

University Objectives

AT THE recent conference under the auspices of New York University on "The Obligations of the University to the Social Order," two outstanding leaders in American higher education stoutly defended American university practice in admitting to the curriculum such utilitarian activities as business administration, teacher training, and a host of home study courses.

Dr. Lotus D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, held that there is no intellectual service too undignified for the state universities to perform, and he had no apology to make for the extension of their activities into the field of adult education.

More guarded was the declaration of President Angell of Yale: "Subjects may obviously be so frivolous or so superficial as to have no proper place in a university, and it must be agreed that a strong case can be made against all vocational or professional work that aims at training in mere dexterities and skills and is not directed to the mastery of basic principles."

On the other hand, Dr. Angell argued that the university has a right to take into its jurisdiction all subjects that permit of "serious scientific analysis and exposition," particularly if they touch imperative and fundamental social needs. "The engineer whose training involves a thorough knowledge of the fundamental physical sciences and a drastic discipline in independent thinking is quite as worthy a son of the university as he whose knowledge runs to Ionic dialects, and the fact that the former goes forth prepared to earn his livelihood in the steel industry certainly reflects no less credit upon his alma mater than does the course of his colleague who goes out to teach Greek to schoolboys. Nor has the highest conception of intellectual excellence been imperiled by his receiving an engineering training at the hands of the university."

The British point of view with regard to utilitarian studies, as presented by Sir James Irvine, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, was obviously more conservative. In Britain there is the strongly rooted opinion that the essential function of the university is to train the intellect, and that this can best be done by that type of disinterested study which has stood the test of time in the ancient universities.

So Sir James concluded: "The provinces of a university and a technical college are utterly distinct; as institutions they demand and produce different types of mind, and the ground they possess in common is infinitely less than is generally imagined. In short, a university is responsible for enlarging the boundaries of knowledge rather than for colonizing the territory it explores."

Recently the University of Chicago granted a Master of Science degree to a candidate, presumably a woman, who wrote a thesis on "Four Methods of Washing Dishes!" And not long ago Columbia granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy to a student in Teachers' College whose thesis was a study of the "Duties of School Janitors."

Presumably, investigations of this character, valuable as they may be in their place, are not included in the research carried on either at Yale or St. Andrews. Yet something is to be said in justification of some of the utilitarian teaching in vogue at various American universities. In the words of the Yale president, "The university is an integral part of the society it serves, and it could not, if it would, be oblivious to the necessities of that social order."

Jupiter and Justice

THERE are strained relations between Jupiter and the Earth. Just as we were about to congratulate ourselves on the prospects of a bumper display of those meteors called Leonids the International Astronomical Union discovered that this hitherto friendly old neighbor had been leading them astray. The discovery was especially disconcerting because of the fact that Jupiter's previous career had led the astronomers to believe it incapable of any such action.

Jupiter had been looked upon as possessing all those sterling qualities which are described so eloquently in the presentation of political candidates by ambitious toastmasters. Jupiter could do no wrong. And now this great planet, one of the leading lights of the universe, is charged with deliberately using his tremendous influence in leading into forbidden paths millions of innocent little Leonids which have joyfully gamboled through the pastures of the sky while the planets looked on and smiled at their youthful enthusiasm.

And every thirty years or so the Leonids displayed their affection for the Earth by greeting it with great showers of flaming messages as it passed through the orbit of their activities. And then Jupiter came and beguiled them into other fields.

To be sure, Jupiter gave evidence of some contrition over his behavior and withdrew after keeping them away from the earth until too late to fulfill the program expected of them. But the League of Planets may yet be called upon to appoint an arbitration commission consisting of Mars, Venus and Saturn, for the purpose of investigating Jupiter's peculiar behavior and obtaining assurances that he will leave the Leonids alone in the future.

Socrates—Fiction or Fact?

PROBABLY every person asked to make a short list of the world's greatest men would include in it the name of the Greek philosopher, Socrates. The doctrines associated with him have exercised a profound influence upon the development of the Western Hemisphere; and there is no sign that their influence is diminishing. It is therefore somewhat startling to learn that some English scholars are doubtful whether he ever existed.

Perhaps that is putting the matter a little crudely. Undoubtedly there was in fifth-century Athens a teacher named Socrates. But this man left no writings to perpetuate his philosophy. He is caricatured in a comedy of Aristophanes, and his portrait is drawn and his teachings elaborated in the works of Plato and Xenophon.

The question that has arisen is, How far is the Socrates of Plato and Xenophon the real Socrates? How much of the figure which has played so great a part in the imagination of both the Old and the New World is a historical fact, and how much is the invention of these two writers?

One of the strongest reasons for questioning the historical accuracy of the picture that Plato (our chief authority) draws of Socrates is the circumstance that the convictions on the subject of immortality which Socrates expresses in the "Apology" are very different from those ascribed to him in the "Phædo."

The "Apology" narrates the defense that Socrates put up against his accusers; the "Phædo" tells of his final moments before he drank the hemlock, so that only a few days elapsed between the two sets of events. Which, if either, of the conflicting opinions on immortality did the real Socrates hold? That is the problem that puzzles certain modern scholars.

But surely it is possible that the real Socrates held both opinions at the different times of which Plato is writing. In such a crisis as that through which Socrates was then passing triumphantly a man's ideas may change more fundamentally than they would normally do in several years. In such circumstances there is nothing difficult in the assumption that doubt may be replaced by complete certainty within the space of a few hours. One sees no reason why the narratives of Plato should not, in both cases, be historically accurate.

Plato wrote of Socrates many years after the latter's career had ended. Some idealization of his character is therefore probable enough. But one has little doubt that the noblest of pagan characters is something more than a figure out of historical fiction.

Editorial Notes

There are many Americans today hoping that one little movie-goer's definition of a saloon will hold good for some time to come: "A place with a big counter that cowboys *in the movies* lean against when they drink."

Will the new course in insurance salesmanship, announced by an American university, provide its graduates with salesmanship insurance?

And now the world begins to suspect it will have to do more than merely wait for the red ink to fade before it finds itself in the pink of condition.

Cancellation or —?

By DR. J. ANTON DE HAAS

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MUCH indeed may be said in favor of cancellation of the war debts. It would suddenly clear the financial and political atmosphere, would make the world's credit available for normal business, and would practically put a stop to the excessive drains upon the gold reserves of debtor countries. The sacrifice to the United States would be but small and would add but 8 per cent to the present tax burden. But, although economically and psychologically desirable, politically the cause of cancellation seems hopeless! Both parties have declared against it and Congress seems united in opposition.

We must then consider what other plans may be followed to bring order out of the financial chaos. The principal difficulty arising in connection with the war debts does not lie in the collecting of the necessary amounts by taxation, but rather in bringing about their transfer.

When an English manufacturer sells cloth to a New York tailor he obtains thereby a claim payable in New York. The most convenient way in which he may turn this New York bank account into English pounds payable in London, is to sell this claim in London to someone who is obliged to make a payment in New York. This may be a merchant who bought American goods, or it may be the Government, which must pay installments on a debt previously contracted. As long as the cloth exporter's account in New York is large enough to satisfy the needs of *both* business and government, all is well. But as soon as the account is too small to satisfy both, a transfer problem arises.

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The remedies which may be devised must then offer a solution for the transfer problem. Suggested remedies fall into two classes. The first is satisfied to sugarcoat the pill of cancellation, the second group attempts to avoid cancellation.

Cancellation may be sugarcoated by making the American people think that they are getting a return for their sacrifice by the scheme proposed to cancel 25 cents of war debt payments for every dollar spent in purchases in the United States by citizens of the debtor country.

Another similar plan proposes to use debt cancellation to bargain for a reduction on the tariff levied abroad upon American goods. Both plans assume cancellation wholly or in part. Both plans propose to exchange cancellation for an increase in American exports. And both plans fail to take into account that if the inability to transfer funds made cancellation necessary, increasing American exports will create a new problem of transfer. An abnormal situation created by excessive exports in the past cannot be cured by increasing exports today.

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The second group of plans refuse to admit that cancellation is necessary.

One suggestion is that the United States accept certain islands or colonial possessions in payment. But the United States has had unpleasant experiences with such acquisitions. And national pride would prevent debtors giving up their territories.

Another plan is to make no attempt to transfer the payments as they fall due, but to invest them abroad by purchasing bonds and stocks in existing enterprises. This plan has the advantage that it spreads the transfer problem over a period of indefinite length, since transfers may then be made as opportunity offers. But the objections are many. As a result of investments in European industries by American bankers, there exists already a widespread fear abroad that the control over important enterprises may pass into the hands of American interests. Moreover, participation by Government in business enterprises abroad seems undesirable.

Another plan is to lower the tariff to allow imports in sufficient volume to effect the transfer of funds. Unwise though the present American tariff may have been, we must recognize that many industries have been established under its protecting wing, and that with 10,000,000 men out of work the sudden inflowing of large quantities of foreign products would be seriously disturbing.

There is one practical way in which this remedy could be applied. There could be established a transfer board to decide how each payment could best be made. Hydroelectric equipment might be accepted one year, road building or flood control material the next year, always selecting goods needed for public improvements which will least interfere with existing industries. Some conflict is, of course, unavoidable.

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The debtor countries cannot send the United States their industrial goods because Americans fear the effect upon American industry. Very well, let the debtor countries send these goods to undeveloped sections of the world where a need for them exists. The tax money each country has collected to pay its debt will thus be used to give employment to its own workingmen and to domestic capital. Each debtor country will form a company, incorporated under the laws of the United States. The board of directors will consist of representatives of business and finance appointed by both governments. This company will issue bonds whenever debt payments are received in the form of equipment to the full amount of the required installment. These bonds will bear interest of an amount large enough to provide a fair rate and enough additional to allow the establishing of an amortization fund which in time will liquidate the bonds. Principal and interest of these bonds will be guaranteed by the debtor country. These bonds the Government of the United States will accept in payment of the debt.

How will the interest be earned? The shipment which the debtor country will transfer to the company will be used in the development of semi-government projects, preferably in the colonies of the debtor country. Railroads, harbor works, irrigation and drainage projects will be developed, and the interest will be earned by these productive investments.

How will the interest be transferred to the United States? Relatively easily, for the annual interest payments will be very small, probably no more than 4 or 5 per cent of the annual installment due. Since the interest is earned in undeveloped sections it can be transferred by shipments of raw materials which can be accepted by the United States the more readily since they will probably be of tropical origin.

This plan then provides for transfers by allowing the debtor nations to pay with goods they can ship with greatest profit to themselves and by transforming those transfers into small annual transfers of raw materials which the United States can allow to enter even under the present tariff laws.

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It should be attractive to the debtors, for once the bonds are liquidated the company will also disband and the improvements will become once more the property of the debtor country or of its colonial government. Meanwhile the debtor country and the entire world will benefit from the rapid development of countries thus far held back by lack of capital, the increase in the standard of living of large numbers of inhabitants now without any appreciable purchasing power, and the consequent opening up of large markets for the products of western industry.

Even under this plan it may be necessary to reduce somewhat the annual payments to be made by the debtor countries. It may be that the tax burdens which must be imposed to secure the necessary funds are too heavy. But in all probability these burdens will be less difficult to bear when the taxes are used to give employment in the production of industrial goods and when the general increase in business activity which will follow a satisfactory settlement of the debt question increases employment and incomes the world over.

Notes From German Cities

The Rolling River Isar

THOMAS CAMPBELL was right when, in his well-known poem, he described the River Isar as "rolling rapidly." Every visitor in Munich is at once struck by the curious pale green color of its waters and the quick flow of its current. In the early spring, when the snow melts on the Bavarian mountains and innumerable torrents pour into its channel, the Isar races like a cataract through the city, and in the country often overflows its banks and floods the land for miles around. But even in calm summer weather the flow of the Isar at Munich, and during the greater part of its course, is always swift and vigorous. One has to go miles out of the Bavarian capital in order to find a quiet enough stretch of water for bathing, and Munich's multitudinous "canoe fans" never attempt to propel their light vessels against the current, but take their collapsible canoes by train to Bad Tölz, some forty miles up the river, and paddle comfortably back down stream.

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Germany's 'White House'

Remodeling of the presidential palace in Berlin is progressing, and meanwhile President von Hindenburg is living a few doors away in the home which Bismarck occupied when he was the first Chancellor of the German Empire. Originally it was planned to make a few repairs to the roof of the presidential mansion at 75 Wilhelmstrasse. But the building, constructed for Count Sacken in 1734, was found in need of considerable strengthening which finally led to the undertaking of extensive renovation. The structure, up to the end of the nineteenth century, was one of those aristocratic palaces around which much of the social life of the German capital revolved. Nearly one hundred years after it was built, it had passed into the hands of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV. It was used by the first military Governor of Berlin. At the time of the abdication of the monarchy it housed the Cabinet of the King of Prussia, who also was the Kaiser. It became the presidential palace when President Ebert took office in 1920.

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Playtime In October

There is hard work and there are busy days throughout the year in Munich. But the folk of this south German region never forget that all work and no play "makes Jack a dull boy." With the "Oktoberfest," play reigns for a fortnight. For more than a century, this traditional autumnal fair has been held on the Theresienwiese, a spacious meadow just outside the city. Its thousands of booths and tents, with broad lanes between them, not to mention the tens of thousands of spectators, make the October Fair a town in miniature. With the mild, sunny weather which Munich almost invariably enjoys during the autumn, the "Fest" has no lack of patrons by day, but it is, of course, in the evening that the vast crowds begin to gather from all quarters of the city. Especially prominent in the merry, laughing crowd are the small farmers from the surrounding country. Many of them come from the remote recesses of the Bavarian Alps; they live all the year round on their tiny, lonely farms, and only pay one visit annually to the distant city of Munich, but that one visit is, of course, to the "Fest." Incidentally, the more sophisticated townsfolk are no less appreciative than their rustic friends.

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The Graf's Fine Record

Recently the Graf Zeppelin, monarch of Germany's aerial kingdom, flew from Rio de Janeiro to Pernambuco, Brazil. The trip was like many which Dr. Hugo Eckener's dirigible had made before. It differed only in an entry upon the logbook—the 500,000 kilometer mark had been passed. In raising its record to the coverage of nearly 300,000 miles, the airship completed its thirtieth ocean crossing. It had made a total of 284 flights and carried, in its period of commercial and experimental service, some 7500 passengers.

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Gadgets To Patent

Thingamagigs and whatyoumaycallits were less numerous in Germany last year. The number of new inventions apparently has declined. Reports of the Reich Patent Office for 1931 disclose that applications were filed for protection of 72,686 inventions. In previous years there had been a successive increase, reaching a peak with 78,400 patent applications in 1930. But not all requests for patents come from German inventors, toiling in attic and cellar workshops upon new and strange devices. More than 14,000 of the applications filed in Germany came from inventors or patent owners outside of the country. Electrical devices led the entire field, requests for recognition of more than 11,000 such inventions being filed. The Reich granted 25,846 new patents during the year, raising the total number in force in Germany to 95,812.

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Typing At The Automat

There are automatic machines that dispense candy, newspapers, postage stamps, lemonade and matches. One even may drop a coin in a slot and pull out a group of photographs. But Germany now has automats for typing. Several German cities have placed these machines in their post offices. Place a coin in the slot and use the typewriter for ten minutes. Another automat supplies a sheet of typewriting paper, carbon paper and an envelope.